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...THER — PARIS: Wednesday, partly cloudy. ...57-73). Thursday, cloudy. LONDON: Wednesday, ...r. Temp. 14-24 (57-75). CHANNEL: Silent. ROME: ...loudy. Temp. 17-25 (63-77). NEW YORK: Wednes... ...ay. 18-27 (65-80)

...ITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	75 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din	India	Rs 9	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	25	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	1,227.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	22 B Fr	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D Kr	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Sweden	3.00 S Kr
Eire	22 P	Libya	Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.75 S Fr
Finland	3.00 F Mk	Luxembourg	25 L Fr	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F	Madeira	27.5 Esc	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D Mk	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. Bases	$0.35
Great Britain	70 P	Morocco	3.00 D	Yugoslavia	22 D

...0,034 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1979 Established 1887

New Talks Open

...neering Israelis ...Welcome Sadat

By William Claiborne

Israel, Sept. 4 (WP) — ...President Anwar Sadat ... this Mediterranean port ...ceiving an enthusiastic ... from thousands of ...e began three days of ... with Prime Minister ... Begin in hopes of giving ...entum to the slow-moving ...stions for Palestinian au... the West Bank and Gaza ...

...e outset, Mr. Sadat made ...at normalizing relations ... to keep pace with the ...hdrawal from the Sinai ...was not necessarily at the ...of this agenda, as many ...uld hope.

...also equally determined ...the umbrella of peace to ...he Palestinian people," ...said at a dockside wel... ...remony. "This is moral ...nt to which we will re... ...ful at all times."

...gyptian leader's yacht ...re after a 20-hour voyage ...Said, Egypt, climaxed by ...ous at sea with 10 Israeli ...ats. The yacht, accompa... ...ree Egyptian warships, is ...gyptian vessel to dock at ...port since the creation of ...state 31 years ago.

Third Visit

...rival lacked some of the ...mosphere that marked ...at's historic journey to ... almost two years ago, ...is his eighth meeting with ...n and his third visit to ...metheless, tens of thou... ...Israelis jammed the side... ...3 rooftops to cheer the ...president.

...dat, who was accompa... ...is wife, Jihan, and their ...d daughter, also named ...s greeted by Israeli Presi... ...hak Navon, Mr. Begin, ...he cabinet, leaders of the ...nd Jewish religious lead...

...avon called Mr. Sadat's ...ditional link in "the gold... ... of peace now being ...r our two countries" and ...hoped that the summit ...move some of the impedi... ...peace."

...t mentioning the Arab re... ...states by name, Mr. Na... ...quely referred to their at... ...the peace process, saying ...ements who walk on the ... do not grasp the sig... ...nificance of what is taking place. But they too shall climb on the chariot of peace."

Mr. Sadat said it was symbolically significant the summit is being held in Haifa, a city that historically has been shared by Jews and Arabs. It was also the scene of bitter fighting between the two as Israel shaped a Jewish state.

"Never again will there be bloodshed and suffering," Mr. Sadat said. "Never again will human life be wasted in a futile conflict in which nobody benefits."

Mr. Sadat's journey here, arranged when Mr. Begin visited in Alexandria in July, led to extraordinary security arrangements, with the eastern Mediterranean cleared of all moving vessels. The only exceptions permitted by the Israeli and Egyptian navies were two U.S. ships, which sailed out of Ashdod, Israel, harbor to provide an extra protective screen to the convoy escorting President Sadat.

In an unexpected move, the Egyptian navy reversed its decision to restrict its seamen to their ships and allowed them to come ashore for a welcoming party by the Israeli navy and to tour Haifa.

Jerusalem Issue

Besides West Bank autonomy, the supervision of the demilitarized Sinai and the sale of Egyptian oil to Israel are expected to dominate the Sadat-Begin talks.

Mr. Sadat made it clear before leaving Egypt that the status of East Jerusalem would be raised during the summit, saying in Alexandria over the weekend, "I will insist this time with Mr. Begin on a solution for the Jerusalem problem."

But Mr. Begin has been equally adament that East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after the 1967 six-day war, must remain an integral part of Israel. Since it is unlikely that Mr. Sadat would jeopardize the return of the Sinai to Egypt until the turnover is scheduled to be completed two and a half years from now, East Jerusalem probably will not not come to a head in the current summit talks.

However, Mr. Sadat is expected to push for an acceleration of talks on the election of members of a Palestinian self-governing council, and to urge Israel to encourage West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians to join the peace negotiations.

United Press International

...nt Sadat, right, talks to Prime Minister Begin in Haifa.

United Press International

Waves lash Millsboro Inlet Lighthouse on the southern Florida coast Monday as Hurricane David battered its way northward after doing heavy damage in several counties in Miami region.

Dominican Republic Toll Nears 1,000 After Hurricane David Creates Lakes

From Agency Dispatches

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 4 — The discovery of two huge lakes in the northern Dominican Republic created by floodwaters from the hurricane designated David has heightened fears that the death toll from the storm could soar into the thousands.

The official toll reached 950 today but thousands were missing and U.S. helicopter crews worked to save others stranded by flooding.

Civil Defense director Pedro Justiniano said 800 bodies had been counted up to last night, but 150 more were discovered today near the towns of Guayubin, Moncion, Villa Vazquez and Castanuelas.

President Antonio Guzman and Interior and Police Minister Vicente Sanchez Baret flew over the northern areas yesterday and said two giant lakes had been formed by floodwaters.

"We saw nothing but water there and there was no place we could land, not even with a helicopter," Mr. Sanchez Baret said.

"It is very, very difficult to estimate how many persons may have died in those areas."

Agricultural Center

They said one lake stretched 40 miles from Navarrete northward to Guayabin. Navarrete is 20 miles north of Santiago de los Caballeros, the country's second largest city and center of the rich Cibao agricultural valley.

Another lake of similar size was discovered in the northwestern part of the country between the towns of Pimental and Nagua, Mr. Sanchez Baret said.

The United States provided six helicopters to aid in the relief effort and a medical team with 400,000 water-purification pills.

Mr. Guzman was authorized yesterday by the Dominican Congress to rule the country of 5.5 million persons by decree and take any measures necessary in the emergency created by a destroyed communications system, food shortages, hundreds of thousands of homeless and the threat of epidemics.

Prices Controlled

The government Price Stabilization Institute began selling rice, cooking oil, milk, chicken, beans and sugar at controlled prices to the poor. Agricultural damage ran into the billions of dollars as the storm hit in full harvest season.

Hurricane David, which yesterday caused heavy damage in Florida, moved northward with 90-mph winds, hurling gales and heavy rains at the Georgia coast.

"The projected track takes the center near and parallel to the Georgia coast today and to the South Carolina coast by evening," forecasters said. But they noted that even a slight veer to the left would bring the center onto the Georiga Coast.

Just south of the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Fla., the hurricane devastated two condominiums and dozens of trailers when it roared through the nearly deserted island town of Melbourne Beach.

"Televisions, radios, refrigerators — everything was sucked out and thrown across the street," said Police Chief Euel Roberts. "It ripped out about 50 percent of the trailers, did hundreds of thousands of dollars of damages."

Damage estimates in Palm Beach County reached $1 million, said civil defense spokesman Gary Goldstein. At least 158,000 homes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Veiled Warning to Castro

Tito Urges Moderation At Summit in Havana

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, Sept. 4 — President Tito, in a thinly veiled warning against Cuban attempts to shift the nonaligned nations toward Moscow, told the movement's leaders today they should never be "anyone's rubber stamp."

Most observers regarded the Yugoslav leader's speech at the 6th meeting of the nonaligned nations as a "positive, high-road" speech setting out his moderate position rather than an attack on Cuba.

"The nonaligned movement must strive against everything that divides us and resist all attempts to insinuate alien interests into our ranks," Marshal Tito said.

"We have never consented to be anyone's rubber stamp or reserve," he said of the movement he helped found in 1961 to steer a neutral course between the United States and Soviet blocs.

Waldheim Proposal

Before Marshal Tito spoke, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim proposed an all-party conference under UN auspices aimed at reaching a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Mr. Waldheim said the need for a comprehensive solution was urgent and said it should cover all aspects of the question, including the rights of the Palestinian people.

President Tito endorsed Mr. Waldheim's proposal and rejected Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel. But he refrained from mentioning Egypt by name and did not call for any action to be taken against it.

So far, only about 45 world leaders have shown up at this year's meeting of about 100 nations. The latest include Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Ethiopia's Megistu Haile Mariam, Jordan's King Hussein and Vietnam's Pham Van Dong.

In his 20-minute speech Marshal Tito, 87, referred again to the "authentic principles of nonalignment" that some moderate nations contend Cuba is trying to change.

Occasional Applause

The speech was only occasionally applauded, compared to the enthusiastic and frequent approval given to Cuban President Fidel Castro's keynote speech yesterday which angered Washington, Peking and Cairo and shocked Belgrade with a surprisingly harsh speech at the opening of the summit.

President Castro's opening speech was widely expected to be moderate and diplomatic in order to win him the moral as well as operative leadership of participating nations, which have more than half the world's population.

But instead, he launched into what one Yugoslav source called "a brutally frank and surprisingly tough speech."

His attacks on the United States, Egypt and China precipitated a walkout by U.S. and Chinese diplomats and a heated three-hour discussion on the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

Wayne Smith, head of the U.S. interest section in Havana and an invited guest at the opening of the five-day meeting, said he walked

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn Rejects Idea For Nuclear Force

BONN, Sept. 4 (AP) — The West German government today rejected the idea of a European nuclear force and stressed that U.S. military protection remained indispensable.

"The federal government in no way pursues the goal of creating a European nuclear force," said the Defense Ministry in its annual national security report.

"Western Europe needs the protection of the world- and sea-power of the United States and the American armed forces for the forward defense of Europe."

The strong statement in behalf of continued U.S.-European military cooperation appeared directed at political groups in France which have been calling for development of a Franco-German nuclear force.

Supporters of such a force believe it is necessary because of the alleged unreliability of the U.S. commitment to Europe. Some French politicians also see German participation as a means of financing the costly nuclear force.

In the report, entitled "On the Security of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Development of the Bundeswehr [Federal Armed Forces]," the ministry said it saw no alternative to maintenance of the NATO alliance.

The ministry also noted that Western Europe remains dependent on the support of the United States, which it acknowledged as the leading member of the alliance.

Europe needs the protection from "nuclear intimidation" afforded by the United States, "which cannot be substituted," the report said. "Even if Western Europe were to create a political union, the nuclear protection role of the United States would remain indispensible."

Role of France

The government also acknowledged the important role played by France in the defense of Western Europe. France remains a member of NATO although its forces are not officially part of the alliance's command system.

"The role of France is of great importance to the common defense in the alliance," the report said. "Although France does not participate in the military integration of the alliance, it works together with NATO partners, in particular with the Bundeswehr."

France maintains three divisions

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

Gold a Record; NYSE Tumbles

PARIS, Sept. 4 (IHT) — The price of gold continued its rise today setting a new closing high of $324.25 an ounce in London.

On Wall Street, stock prices tumbled with the Dow Jones index off about 15 points. Story, Page 11.

After 6-Year Legal Delay

Swiss to Try Cornfeld on Fraud Charges

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (UPI) — After a six-year legal battle to avoid prosecution, U.S. financier Bernard Cornfeld will stand trial this month on charges of fraud.

Cornfeld, 52, whose Investors Overseas Services (IOS) mutual fund empire managed $2.2 billion of other peoples' money at its high point in the late 1960s, said in Los Angeles that at the moment he plans to attend the trial.

He was originally arrested May 14, 1973, and released April 5 the following year on a bail of 5 million Swiss francs — at the time a record bail for Switzerland — $1.66 million at exchange rates then and $3 million today.

"Our assumption is that Mr. Cornfeld will come to Geneva for the trial," said one of the financier's lawyers, Philippe Leyroud. "We certainly hope he does come because we believe we have a very good defense."

10-Year Penalty

Cornfeld, whose trial by jury opens Sept. 24, could face a maximum sentence of 10-years imprisonment.

He has fought since his original arrest to have the charges dismissed, going all the way to the Appeals Court of the State of Geneva. That court ruled in May, 1978, that the trial must take place.

Cornfeld, who was deposed as head of the IOS fund empire in 1970 by fugitive financier Robert Vesco, is charged with fraud in the issue of IOS management company stock.

The prosecution alleges that the share issue prospectus was misleading and that IOS employees were coerced into purchasing the stock.

The charge also says that Cornfeld and other top IOS executives — the company at one time had more than 100 millionaires among its salesmen — bought shares at preferential prices, waited the few days it took for the price to double, and then sold out. The shares then collapsed, plunging from more than $20 per share to a few cents.

Mr. Leyroud said that, if the verdict goes against Cornfeld, there will be no right of appeal except on the basis of faulty legal procedure.

"A guilty verdict in itself cannot be appealed under Swiss law," he said. "We have a list of more than 100 witnesses for the defense but of course we don't know how many will show up."

NYT

Bernard Cornfeld

As Army Tightens Hold on Mahabad

...n Expels 4 Journalists in U.S. Agency

...om Agency Dispatches

...N, Sept. 4 — The governi... consolidated its control ...estern city of Mahabad, ...as recaptured yesterday ...dish rebels, and expelled ...ign correspondents on ...lated to the recent unrest ...tan.

...zadnia, the director of the ...ress at the National Gui... ministry, closed the Tehran ... the Associated Press and ...s four correspondents ex... charges of "biased and ... reporting that provoked ...inion."

...vernment troops that en... ...habad yesterday were fol... ...ay by scores of tanks that ...ding checkpoints, streets and hilltop positions. The Kurdish forces abandoned the city yesterday and went into the mountains surrounding the city. They took their arms and threatened the Islamic regime with a guerrilla war.

Tanks and troops were building pressure on Baneh, where Kurdish leader Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini was seen last by Western correspondents after he left Mahabad during the siege of that city.

Tass Report

In Moscow, the Soviet Union today denied reports in Iran that it was supporting the Kurdish rebels. The Soviet news agency said, "Tass is authorized to categorically deny these statements and the falsified reports of [the newspaper] Kayhan International, which have no foundation whatsoever and are fabrications from beginning to end."

On the press expulsions, Mr. Behzadnia told the Pars news agency that the AP bureau had been closed because of "false reports and other reasons given earlier after the expulsion of other correspondents." The Iranian government has been particularly critical about reporting by foreign journalists on the unrest in Kurdistan. Mr. Behzadnia said that the AP bureau would remain closed until Iran accredited a new correspondent through its embassy in Washington.

He included in the expulsion order the AP's new bureau manager,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nixon, Friends Gather: Remembrance of Things Past

By Robert Lindsey

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 4 (NYT) — Richard Nixon and his wife Patricia yesterday began their withdrawal from the residence that the world once called the Western White House with a nostalgic reunion of many of Mr. Nixon's closest aides from his White House years.

John Mitchell, the former attorney general who, without uttering a public word of criticism of Mr. Nixon, spent 19 months in prison for obstructing justice, was the guest of honor.

Also attending were Dwight Chapin, Rose Mary Woods, Herbert Klein, Ronald Ziegler, Robert Mardian and scores of others who served Mr. Nixon and whose lives were caught up in the Watergate avalanche.

It was a party of loyalists, a first reunion. Those who were not there — among them, John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman — were almost as conspicuous by their absence as others were by their presence, according to some of the 250 party guests.

Mr. Nixon recently sold the oceanfront La Casa Pacifica as a prelude to moving a New York City apartment to end what has been a kind of political exile since he resigned five years ago.

AP

Richard Nixon

Over margaritas and tacos and against the brassy beat of a Mexican mariachi band, the Watergate survivors reverted to form, talking politics and the 1980 election. For many, the party was a time to look back and assert that, the stigma notwithstanding, there were bright moments in the Nixon years, and it was time to stop feeling collective guilt for association with the Nixon administration.

"I think people are becoming less defensive now," Stephen Bull, a former special assistant to Mr. Nixon, was quoted as saying. "There are a whole lot of us who served in the Nixon administration who believe that its significance is a lot broader than Watergate. It's been five years; you look back and people are lifting up their heads again."

Mitchell, released from federal prison Jan. 19, was quoted as saying in a sometimes emotional address on the patio: "We who have served in the Nixon administration can be proud of some monumental accomplishments, although that's not to say we didn't run into a few skids along the way."

Mitchell, who will celebrate his 66th birthday tomorrow, joined the Nixons and Mary Gore Dean, a socially prominent widow who has been Mitchell's close companion for several months, in greeting guests in a reception line. The former attorney general, according to guests, looked fit and said so.

"I'm in great shape. I feel wonderful, and I'm living life to the hilt. There have been some tough experiences along the way, and you really get to appreciate friendship. That's why I am almost choked up at friends coming to pay honor to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon. Mary, myself and my family.

"If you'll just follow me down the trail for the next 30 years," he continued, "you'll have a hell of a time."

AP

John Mitchell

In an introduction, Mr. Nixon repeatedly referred to what he called the "character, loyalty and guts" of his former attorney general and re-election campaign director, apparently an allusion to Mitchell's refusal to give testimony against Mr. Nixon during the Watergate investigation. Haldeman and Ehrlichman did testify.

"John Mitchell has friends and he stands beside them," the former president was quoted as saying.

Mr. Nixon said he had completed the manuscript of an as-yet untitled analysis of world power and foreign-policy considerations through the year 2000; he said it would be published next April. He also told friends that he planned to visit China this month and that Mrs. Nixon would join him on his way home for visits in London and Paris.

On hand were the Nixons' daughter Julie and her husband David Eisenhower; Clement Stone, the Chicago financier; several dozen friends of Mitchell and Mr. Nixon and a few former political contributors.

The most lively time was apparently had by the former secretaries, assistants and other White House staffers.

May Outstrip U.S., NATO

Study Calls Soviet Drive To Boost Arms Impressive

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Sept. 4 — The Soviet Union is pressing ahead with a drive to modernize its nuclear and conventional forces that threatens to leave the United States and the Western Alliance far behind, according to a new study.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies called the Soviet campaign impressive.

At the same time, the institute said in the report to be published tomorrow, that nations around the world are arming rapidly and developing countries are expanding their capacity to build their own weapons under license with some left over for export.

Members of NATO, meanwhile, are beset by personnel problems. They "are finding it far from easy to recruit or retain long-service manpower. In marked contrast, Soviet manpower rose by 20,000 [mainly in the air force]" during the past year, it said.

Gloomy Picture

It painted a gloomy picture of NATO defense in its annual "Military Balance," a catalogue of power around the world.

The IISS was founded in 1958 by a group of British experts to study "security in the nuclear age." It now has a membership drawn from more than 60 countries.

The institute appeared to be echoing the dark predictions made by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a conference in Brussels Saturday. Mr. Kissinger warned that the United States was losing its strategic superiority and said that European NATO members should look to their tactical nuclear defenses.

The report noted that the United States and its allies are also embarked on a campaign "to modernize their inventories across the whole spectrum from nuclear to conventional [armaments]."

But it said there is a big difference in the Eastern and Western approaches. The West is discarding its old material when replaced mainly because of the expense of storing it. The East stockpiles its weapons for use by reservists, allies or Third World forces.

The institute said the United States could launch 11,000 warheads — double the number of 10 years ago — compared with the 4,500 for the Soviet Union last year and 5,000 today.

"But this figure [for the Russians] will rise to 7,500 in the early 1980s and the average yield of these warheads is substantially higher than the average yield of American warheads," it said.

It said that older land-based Soviet missiles are being replaced by more accurate systems carrying greater numbers of warheads.

"If this trend continues," it said, "U.S. land-based missiles will become vulnerable to Soviet attack by the 1980s and greater hardening of their launching pads will not make up for this."

The institute estimated that it will be eight to 10 years before the United States could make its intercontinental missiles relatively invulnerable by introducing mobile systems which cannot be targeted by Soviet missiles.

Thus, for the Communist Warsaw Pact forces, it said "the capacity to sustain a prolonged war is substantially higher."

The study said that about 20,000 Cubans and 2,500 East Germans serve with the Angolan forces and operate aircraft and heavy equipment. It said that about 16,000 to 17,000 Cubans and about 300 Warsaw Pact technicians and advisers serve with the Ethiopian forces.

North Korea's Army was estimated at between 560,000 and 600,000 men — considerably more than the 440,000 last year.

The survey said China has tested two nuclear devices since last year, making 25 since it started the tests in 1964. "The stockpile of weapons, both fission and fusion, probably amounts to several hundred and could continue to grow rapidly," it said.

The institute said China now has deployed a number of multistage missiles with a limited range. It added that China also has been developing intercontinental missiles with a range of 8,000 miles and the first of these are probably operational.

Bonn Rejects Nuclear Idea

(Continued from Page 1)

on West German soil, which "demonstrates France's responsibility for the common security and defense of Europe," the report added.

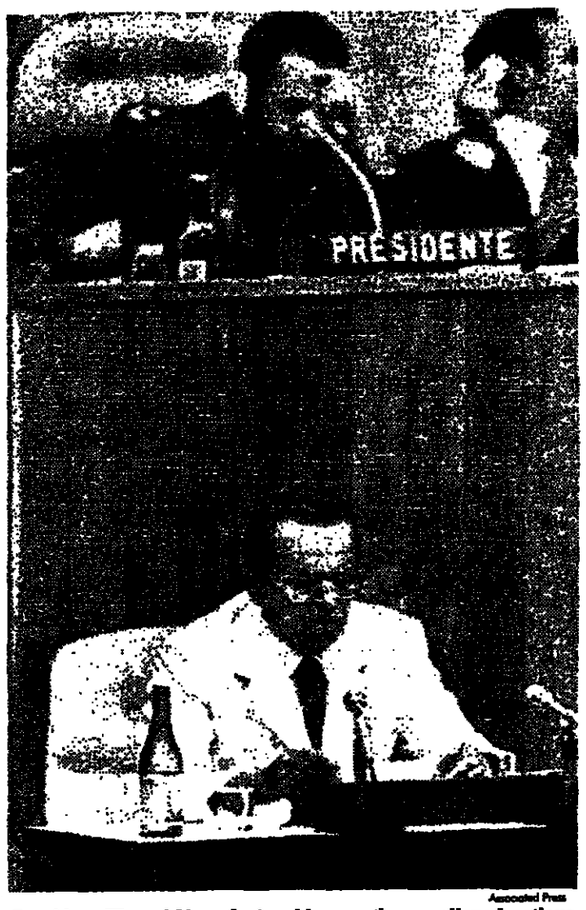
NATO Upgrading Urged

BONN, Sept. 4 (UPI) — West Germany called on NATO today to modernize its nuclear weapons arsenal to catch up with the Soviet Union in Europe.

In its security report, the Defense Ministry used strong terms — a "menacing disparity" in medium-range nuclear weapons and "a strategic threat of a new dimension" — to describe the Soviet arms build-up that it considers a threat to Western Europe.

Now that the Soviet Union has gained parity with the United States in long-range strategic weapons, the Soviet strength in medium-range weapons will give the Russians overall nuclear superiority, the ministry warned.

The Defense Ministry repeatedly urged NATO to eliminate the gap by modernization of weapons systems in Europe and by negotiations with the Soviet Union. "Such negotiations must aim at conceding to NATO a legitimate level of nuclear deterrence resources. . .while at the same. . .having the Soviet Union reduce her nuclear arsenal to an acceptable level," the ministry said.



Associated Press

President Tito of Yugoslavia addresses the nonaligned nations conference in Havana yesterday. Fidel Castro of Cuba listens.

Tito Urges Moderation At Cuba Summit Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

out because the Castro speech was "vituperative."

President Castro accused Washington of everything from trying to assassinate him to fueling the Middle East crisis, keeping poor nations from developing and trying to undermine the nonaligned talks.

But the part of the speech that most surprised the 1,400 delegates and 1,100 journalists at the conference was where he admitted his close ties to Moscow — and defended them.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to socialist solidarity," Mr. Castro said, reminding the audience of Soviet aid to Cuba since Washington imposed a "savage" economic blockade against the island in 1963.

The tone of Marshal Tito's address stressed independence and togetherness. He stressed the positive aspects of nonaligned policy and did not directly challenge the radical wing.

At no point did he single out the United States or the Soviet Union for criticism, although he suggested vaguely that the big powers were stepping on other's toes.

"The policy of relaxation of tensions [detente] must not serve anyone as a foothold for exerting pressure on any country whatsoever. It must not be pursued at the expense of third parties."

'Internal Discipline'

Yugoslav sources said he meant by this that Moscow's pursuit of detente does not exclude contacts with the West by other East European countries.

Yugoslavia has contended before that the Soviet Union expects the East bloc to maintain "internal discipline" while the Kremlin pursues detente with the United States.

"We have never taken sides with any bloc," he told the delegates.

Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq, followed Marshal Tito. He called on the movement to "penalize" the Egyptian government for signing a peace treaty with Israel. This has become one of the most inflammatory issues at the conference. Some countries, Yugoslavia included, oppose sanctions against Egypt.

Neither Mr. Saddam nor President Assad after him, called specifically for suspending Egypt from the nonaligned movement. This suggested that Arab leaders do not feel they have the support to carry through with their earlier threat to have the government of President Anwar Sadat unseated.

Yorkshire Ripper Kills 12th Victim

LONDON, Sept. 4 (WP) — The Yorkshire ripper has struck again, killing and mutilating his twelfth victim in industrial northern England as he had promised he would in a tape-recorded message to the police there three months ago.

The body of Barbara Jean Leach, a 20-year-old Bradford University student, was found yesterday in the West Yorkshire city of Bradford. Police said today the body's mutilation left no doubt that Miss Leach had been murdered by the man who calls himself "Jack the Ripper" in notes to the police.

He has now attacked 16 women in the past four years. Nine of the 12 women he has killed were prostitutes and all of the bodies have been found in or near neighborhoods frequented by prostitutes in Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and nearby Halifax.

U.S. Trade Ban Held Economic Blow to Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam has hindered its chances for economic recovery, according to a private study on Indochina.

The study by the Indochina Project of the Center for International Studies said U.S. trade policy toward Vietnam "has played a special role in destroying its chances for economic recovery."

It said some U.S. businessmen and Asian diplomats believe that by hindering Vietnam's recovery, the United States has fueled the refugee exodus that is straining the economies of Thailand and Malaysia.

Many also believe the embargo hurts the United States as well as Vietnam by preventing U.S. oil firms from developing Vietnam's oil reserves and causing other U.S. companies to lose Vietnamese construction and banking business to Japanese and European rivals.

"The Vietnamese say frankly that they want advanced American oil technology, but they cannot wait," the study said.

The embargo expires Sept. 14, but President Carter is expected to extend it, the study said, because the State Department wants "to negotiate opening of trade ties as part of normal diplomatic relations with Vietnam. That appears unlikely to happen before the 1980 presidential elections."

Forum des Halles Opened in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 4 (IHT) — Mayor Jaques Chirac today opened the Forum des Halles, a four-level commercial center on the site of the old wholesale food market in the heart of the city.

The new center, covering more than 14 acres and costing more than $153 million, has 200 shops, 10 cinemas, 15 restaurants and 1,650 parking places.

The food market, which occupied the site for more than three centuries, was destroyed in 1969; a hole was dug to contain Chatelet-Les Halles, the biggest subway station in the world.

2 Die in Japan Typhoon

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (UPI) — A typhoon designated Ken battered the westernmost main Japanese islands of Kyushu and Shikoku today with winds and heavy rains. Two persons were reported killed by the storm and two others were missing.

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News Analysis

Israel in Dilemma Over Raids in Leban

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Israel is now caught between two extreme dangers in pursuing its policy of hitting Palestinian guerrilla bases among the civilian settlements of southern Lebanon.

One is the risk of further damage to its already tarnished image in the world, further isolation diplomatically and further erosion of badly needed support from Americans and Europeans, whose governments are moving increasingly toward relations with the Israelis' archenemy, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the other side is the risk of halting the air strikes, the artillery barrages, the naval bombardments and the infantry attacks, thereby giving PLO-directed guerrilla units the calm they need to move up heavy weapons and organize raids from Lebanon into Israeli marketplaces, apartment buildings and schools.

"Nobody wants to be involved in southern Lebanon," an Israeli official said recently, "but the price of PLO attacks, the insidious way they attack us through our children, is really too high a price for any Israeli government to accept."

Southern Lebanon is the last area along Israel's frontiers where the guerrillas are relatively free to operate. Over the years, one by one, the other border states, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, apparently fearing Israeli reprisals and internal-security problems, have denied the Palestinians the use of their territories to make raids against Israel.

Now the long-term desire of the Israelis is to see the emergence of a strong Lebanese government that will follow suit, that will draw the appropriate lesson from the military attacks and, for the sake of self-preservation and peace, oust the PLO. No recent government in Beirut has had that capacity.

Israeli military men say southern Lebanon has become a center for the world's largest concentration of guerrillas, a magnet for extremists from all over, including members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, the Japanese Red Brigade and other groups espousing violence.

In recent years virtually all the terrorism directed against Israel has come from southern Lebanon, and the frequency of the attacks has risen since the beginning of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks late in 1977. From 3 Israeli civilians killed and 75 wounded in 1976, and 4 killed and 134 wounded in 1977, the toll rose in 1978 to 59 killed and 309 wounded, the highest since the period before the 1967 war.

In March, 1978, 11 guerrillas left a coastal base in southern Lebanon in two large rubber rafts, landed on the beach between Haifa and Tel Aviv and cut a bloody swath down the coast, killing 34 persons and wounding 72 as they hijacked first a taxi, then a bus, then a second bus, firing automatic weapons along the way. In a paroxysm of grief and anger, Israel ordered troops into southern Lebanon. They swept north to the Litani River, where they were halted by cries of outrage from the United States and others.

This was a turning point, for the United Nations then stationed a peacekeeping force in the region between the river and a strip along the Israeli border controlled by a rightist, Christian-led militia armed and supplied from Israel.

After another guerrilla attack along the coast last spring in which two children died, Prime Minister Menachem Begin abandoned the policy of retaliation and ordered pre-emptive strikes, which military officers believe have been relatively successful but which have led to condemnations of Israel in the UN Security Council, where the matter is being debated.

Since the pre-emptive strikes began, no guerrillas have managed to infiltrate. However, bombs and shells have exploded regularly, and so far this year 16 Israeli civilians have died and 236 have been wounded. Generally, officials believe, the country is more secure with the strikes than without.

Mr. Begin has made it clear that he has no intention of abandoning what he called the preventive attacks. "We don't want revenge," he said last week. "It doesn't bring back the dead. We want to save our people, to live in security and to prevent bloody attacks by murderers."

According to a senior military source, ground, naval and air attacks in Lebanon since April have killed about 80 persons, wounded about 150 and destroyed 40 buildings, many of them "safe houses" provided by Lebanese leftists where guerrillas can pick up maps, arms and other supplies on th into Israel. The safe houses ten identified by those tak oner and interrogated.

In addition, the source s ing the last 10 days of bombardment by the Isra the Christian-led militia for haps 30 guerrillas and an mined number of civilia been killed. More than 25 ings were reported destroye

In July, the source said, t ed Nations foiled seven by the PLO to infiltrate its from the north and west and about 20 guerrillas; in Au attempts were stopped an 60 guerrillas were expelled. sult was an upsurge in Pal attacks on the UN troops.

An Israeli official said recent bombardment had d four known guerrilla ops some of which were aimed ing children when the sch opens next week. He and o press bewilderment at the that Israel should wait for attacks before retaliating.

"The whole world w satisfied," a senior army commented. "If that boat terrorists two weeks ago through, reached their tar did what they were told to Israel retaliated. This woul rules of the game — wha rules of the game!

"What we want is one thing: to sit quiet and relax PLO sit quiet and not do a against Israel. Do you think rael will go on hitting the such a case? I don't care ho PLO are in southern Leb long as they don't attack. I sit quietly, and then let's s happens."

Iran Expels 4 Journalists, Closes U.S. News Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

Nicolas Tatro, and his wife, Earleen, who was accredited by the AP as a correspondent. Mr. Tatro had entered Iran on Aug. 28 on a 15-day visa to take over from Thomas Kent. AP correspondent Philip Dopoulos said that he and the Tatros were told to leave within 48 hours and that Mr. Kent was given a week to do so.

Iranian Reporters

Later today in New York, the AP issued this statement: "We are not aware of any inaccuracies in our reports from Iran. As the government requested, we will apply for new visas at the Iranian Embassy in Washington. We welcome the government's assurance that this is a temporary action. However, we regret very much this unfortunate disruption of coverage of a major story of worldwide significance."

Mr. Behzadnia's statement also said that two Iranian reporters, Ali Reza Hahanshahi and Fereshteh Emamy, would cease their cooperation with the agency. The foreign press chief said that the Tatros were "working unofficially with the agency." The AP bureau said, however, that the two had been issued accreditation cards by Mr. Behzadnia.

In Qom, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini held an unprecedented meeting today with moderate religious leader Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, Pars reported. No details were given on their talks.

Meanwhile, the state television reported that Kurdish rebels had executed 15 or 16 revolutionary guards on Sunday in the Doab region of Kurdistan. No details were given. The outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party said last month that its guerrillas would execute one revolutionary guard prisoner for each Kurd executed by Islamic courts.

News Analysis

Civility Masks Irish, British Recriminati

By R.W. Apple Jr

LONDON, Sept. 4 (NYT) — On the surface, the British and the Irish are treating each other with elaborate politeness as both attempt to recover from the shock of the killing of Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

But private conversations with politicians, diplomats, senior military officers or civil servants in either country quickly strip away that veneer. And underneath there lies nothing but recrimination.

Inevitably, that will make it hard if not impossible for Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to reach a real meeting of the minds when they talk in London after Lord Mountbatten's funeral tomorrow. And if more effective means of cooperation between the two countries cannot be found, the prospects for reducing the violence in Northern Ireland seem slight.

Vacation Decision

To state the British point of view first — and it is shared by most civil and military officials dealing with Ulster, regardless of their political affiliation — one must begin with the conviction that the government in Dublin is less than wholehearted in its condemnation of terrorist organizations.

Mr. Lynch's decision to remain on vacation in Portugal for three days after Lord Mountbatten's death was taken in Britain as evidence of his lack of commitment to the anti-terrorist cause. The premier defended himself upon his return, saying that everything possible was done in his absence.

But that, say the British, misses the point. Those in Ireland who sympathize with the IRA are unlikely to take their government's condemnatory words very seriously, the British argue, when Mr. Lynch chooses to soak up the sun for a few more days rather than dramatize his revulsion and concern by coming home.

Similarly, the British are convinced that the Lynch government could arrest and jail more IRA leaders if it had the political will to do so, that it could agree to extradite suspects to the north, that it could permit the Royal Ulster Constabulary to interview suspects in Ireland, that it could do a far better job of sealing off the border between the two countries.

"Jack Lynch doesn't try to crack the IRA," said a former British Labor minister last week, "because the IRA has succeeded in disguising itself in a haze of romantic Irish neonationalism."

Response From Past

The Irish response begins with the past, like most things in a country where history is endowed with a peculiar relevance to current problems. Mr. Lynch's friends explain that his party, Fianna Fail, is the party of Eamon de Valera and others who struggled against British rule, and as such it is built on the rock of Irish reunification. It makes as much sense to ask Mr. Lynch to disavow that goal as to ask a Communist to disavow state ownership.

While a Fianna Fail leader may denounce IRA tactics, as Mr. Lynch has repeatedly done, it is a different matter to set out to destroy the organization altogether. It bears the name, after all, of the group that led the Easter Rebellion of 1916, the rough equivalent in Irish history of the Boston Tea Party in the United States.

Quite apart from the special case of Fianna Fail, the Irish say, no government in Dublin could turn over suspects to the authorities in Ulster at a time when British television investigations and governmental reports have documented cases of brutality in northern prisons and police stations.

"Don't you understand?" an exasperated Irishman asked an American the other day. "Asking us to extradite Catholic suspects to the north is like asking West Germany to extradite people to the east. It's not only that the constitution forbids it, but that the political realities forbid it."

Bad Old Days

Those same political realities, the Irish argue, rule out permission for Northern Ireland's policemen to interview suspects in Ireland. That would excite too many memories of what the Irish consider the bad old days and the hated Black and Tans, the British troops called in to put down disturbances in 1919.

Mr. Lynch is particularly badly placed to challenge the political realities, which a strong leader in a moment of crisis might choose to do. Although his government two years ago won the biggest election victory in the republic's history, his popularity has sagged under the weight of a gasoline shortage, a postal strike and high taxes. The latest polls show that he would be crushed if a general election were held in the next few weeks.

Mr. Lynch also worries constantly about losing control of his own party to his longtime rival, Haughey.

This combination of fol ory, domestic political co tions and governmental would appear to bode ill Lynch-Thatcher meeting, es since Mrs. Thatcher report tends to press for a number initiatives — although not tradition of the men accuse Mountbatten assassination the Irish consider totally or question.

Slaying in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 4 (AI man was shot dead on his by masked gunmen in west yesterday, police reported.

Two other civilians, both lics, have been slain in shootings in the past we murders underline officia that Protestant extremist are embarked on a spate of killings for IRA attacks.

The police were unable immediately whether the la tim was a Catholic. The ma and children were in the when he was slain, police s assailants escaped in a car.

Storm Toll Nears 1,000

(Continued from Page 1)

were reported without power in Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, St. Lucie and Martin counties.

In the Dominican Republic, as of yesterday, much of four entire provinces that received the worst lashing from David's 150-mph winds on Friday had still not been heard from.

The casualties were much higher than those suffered by other Caribbean islands in the hurricane's path, including Puerto Rico and Dominica, where a few dozen deaths were reported. Dominica is a former British colony situated between Martinique and Guadeloupe. The Dominican Republic shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti.

Announcing the arrival of U.S. helicopters, an embassy spokesman said: "There is no question of evacuating the people, because we don't have the capacity. But there are people on hilltops surrounded by water who haven't eaten for four days. We've got to get food to them to keep them alive where they are because we cannot get them out until the waters recede."

In Santo Domingo, restoration and cleanup work was hampered yesterday by a thunderstorm that flooded streets, scattered piled-up rubble and poured water into houses whose roofs had been blown off by the hurricane.

Puerto Rico, where storm damage was mostly from flooding, was declared a major disaster area by President Carter yesterday to enable an estimated 1,500 homeless families to qualify for financial aid.

Meanwhile, the hurricane designated Frederic weakened to a tropical storm last night as it moved east of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico after lashing devastated Guadeloupe and other Leeward Islands with strong winds and driving rain.

U.K. Blue-Collar Worke Plan Pay Strikes Monda

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 4 (AP) — State-employed laborers and artisans plan a series of pay strikes starting Monday which, they say, could ground the Royal Air Force and disrupt work at key defense establishments, including four naval dockyards.

Leaders of the 12 unions involved called the strikes here today during the annual congress of the Trades Union Congress, the 12-million-member labor federation.

The strike, involving only a few thousand workers but aimed at causing maximum disruption, would include a stoppage by workers who refuel aircraft at RAF and army installations throughout Britain. "With a bit of luck we'll ground the air force," Transport and General Workers' Union cial Mick Martin was quo saying after the vote.

Mr. Martin said that, if took over refuelling, his would consider asking tanker drivers — who are members — to stop delive airfields.

But in London a Defense try spokesman said, "Natio fense won't suffer. We ha tingency plans to meet all emergencies. These would into effect."

Ulster Off Limits

Peter Adams, chairman unions' joint pay negotiating said that actions affecting to troops stationed in North land, where 18 troops were guerrilla bombings last, would be forbidden.

The blue-collar unions manding that pay increases between 22 and 30 percent in full from July 1, instead three stages up to next White-collar civil service have accepted staged-increas es.

Defense establishments for strike action include two ar submarine building yards, ham and Rosyth, where emp who monitor radiation leve stop work, union leaders said.

The TUC congress opene terday with speeches from gates denouncing proposed curbs by Prime Minister Ma Thatcher's Conservative ment and warning of hefty ne claims.

Predictably, anger was di at Tory proposals to annul on picketing and the closed and to provide state funds secret union ballots on whet strike. Declared print union Joe Wade: "If our opponent not listen to the voice of reas them feel the full weight of dustrial strength."

Late yesterday, to the su TUC moderates, the nation ond largest union, the Amalg ed Union of Engineering Wo voted for a series of mass, wide demonstrations against ernment economic policy.

The proposal still has to bated by the largest unions Transport Workers, and the itself.

More Than Half U.S. Arms Sales Made to Saudis

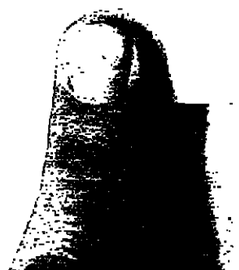
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Since the fall of the Shah of Iran, Saudi Arabia has contracted to buy more military weapons and services from the United States than have all other customers combined, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said yesterday.

Rep. Aspin warned that the escalating Saudi military purchases could be aimed at Israel. "Given the strong Saudi reaction against the Camp David accords," he said "the continuing Saudi buildup is certain to fuel fears that Riyadh has Israel in its sights."

Referring to the period from February through Aug. 15, he said: "The Pentagon has signed contracts to sell $6.3 billion in goods and services under the foreign military sales program. Of that total, Saudi Arabia has signed for $3.7 billion or 58 percent of the entire worldwide pot."

Rep. Austin said that many people previously believed that Saudi Arabia's weapons purchases were geared toward matching those of Iran so the Saudis would not be "outclassed in their own back yard." But, he said, the continuing high level of arms contracts since the fall of the shah's government belies that argument.

MIN UTE
A one-minute call can mean a low-cost call back home.
You'll be surprised how many wonderful messages you can crowd into a one-minute call. Like, "Having a wonderful time," "Wish you were here," and "I love you." Just enough to let them know you care. Why one minute? Because there's usually no three-minute minimum calling charge in Europe if you dial the call. (Or if your hotel operator dials it.)
The minute call can also save you money if you want to talk longer. Dial a short call and have them dial you back. If you're dialing from a hotel, you save on surcharge fees, and you pay the cost of the call-back in dollars when you get your bill back home.
MINUTE. The call they'll remember for years.
Bell System



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Political Scientists Conclude

o Change Seen in U.S. Voters

By Adam Clymer

IINGTON, Sept. 4 (NYT) loss of confidence in gov- caused by Watergate may ded two years ago, but the ublic is not getting any ological and the Congress- spent Labor Day at picn- eet the voters may have sting time.

were a few of the more deas that more than 3,000 scientists kicked around four-day convention that esterday — a session fre- characterized as a "trade meat market."

one presidential hopeful, ohn Anderson, R-Ill., by to chat with two dozen supporters, the 1980 pres- campaign seemed as re- the political scientists, rom formal papers and in- nversation, as it probably nday for most Americans.

lanation, one participant, eir Epstein, quipped that ial elections were only "a speciality" in the minds of o came to the meeting of erican Political Science ion. "Around here you'll out paradigms and role but not about Reagan." s. Epstein, who is leaving ers University faculty to olitical polling.

Range of Topics

igh the scores of papers over topics as varied as viet Central Press, Lying viet Foreign Policy," 'Mortal God': A Fallacy es' Theory of Sovereignty" There Life After Adoles- nd, if so, Should Political Care?" several of the panel and papers focused on of immediate political

Michael Mezey of DePaul y presented data that to argue with President contention that the nation olved in a long-term "crisis idence," one of whose prin- uses was Watergate, the that led to the resignation ent Richard Nixon.

Mezey argued from polls ed by the National Opinion Center that, while confi- n the executive branch of ent dropped sharply from 1974, it rose gradually and k near previous levels by

wer, looking at the large of the population that ap- does not distinguish be- onfidence in the executive afidence in Congress but opposes them *equally* as time." Mr. Mezey found *Watergate impact was "put* the election of 1976."

Offsetting Data

e Bishop of the University nnati also offered data, tak- rt from New York Times- ws Polls, that countered the it, made primarily by con- political activists, that the vas getting more ideologi- especially more conserva- eological.

oked at the patterns of an- the Times-CBS News Elec- ay poll, comparing them with similar questions answered by congressional candidates. Similar findings had been made in 1958, and Mr. Bishop wrote of U.S. voters: "If anything, they are more unstable, unpredictable and 'irrational' today than they ever were."

Finally, a series of papers presented today on last fall's congressional election survey by the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan examined why incumbents in House races have such success at the polls, and the sum of the analyses challenged assumptions that any of their individual perquisites made the difference.

In a comment of particular timeliness as the lawmakers end their summer vacation, Barbara Hinckley of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee said: "There is little support, overall, for the likelihood that House incumbents' personal contact explains part of their voting advantage."

'Real Candidates'

Contrasting the value of the House incumbency with the more *difficult time senators* have getting re-elected, she said that the greater knowledge in the public about Senate challengers meant that there were usually "two real candidates."

Thomas Mann and Raymond Wolfinger contended the data showed that if attractive challengers were selected and adequately financed, they could make themselves favorably known, chip away at the generally positive view of incumbents and have a real chance of *winning.*

No observation went down unquestioned. At that panel, Robert Erickson of the University of Houston warned that the group was in danger of proving no more than that "virtually everybody votes for the candidates they like best."

And at another, Fred Harris, twice a Democratic presidential aspirant and now a professor at the University of New Mexico, challenged *the form of arguments* about party reform that emphasized "*this amateur-pro thing.*"

"What a lot of people don't realize is that the people getting elected are the 'amateurs,' " he said, "but if they've taken over, they are the 'pros.' "

Solo Engine Takes Tour of Western N.Y.

OAKFIELD, N.Y., Sept. 4 (UPI) — A Conrail locomotive yesterday traveled 35 miles from West Seneca, near Buffalo, through the towns of Cheektowaga, Bowmansville, Akron and finally Oakfield — where it ran off the end of the track and crashed in a field.

The engineer escaped without injuries because he was still in West Seneca. No one else was hurt either, because the area around the end of the track had been evacuated.

A Conrail spokesman said a crew had left the locomotive Sunday "under normal operating conditions" and that the engine had been turned off. "Somehow today about 10:30 a.m., vandals, we suspect, got it under way," he said.

The spokesman said the locomotive suffered some damage.

United Press International

Guards and well-wishers surround the Dalai Lama as he arrives at Kennedy International Airport.

To Plead Tibetan Independence

Dalai Lama Begins First Visit to U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT) — The Dalai Lama arrived here yesterday from Zurich and was greeted by hundreds of admirers at Kennedy International Airport. It is the first visit to the United States by the spiritual leader of 6 million Tibetans around the world.

The 44-year-old Dalai Lama will spend 49 days in the United States advancing the cause of an independent Tibet. He fled Tibet in 1959 when the Chinese overran the Himalayan country.

Followers of the Dalai Lama played Tibetan horns, burned incense and held flowers and white mantles, the traditional Tibetan signs of welcome, at the airport. There were many Buddhists wearing ceremonial robes and some carried signs that read, in Tibetan and English: "Kalmucks in U.S.A. Welcome His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama, to America." Kalmuck Buddhists come from western Mongolia.

During his trip the Dalai Lama will make appearances at several colleges and universities, and in Newark, N.J., Houston, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco and other cities. His visit to New York City will be highlighted by an interfaith service tomorrow evening at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

U.S. Request

At the request of the U.S. government, he is making his visit as a Buddhist religious leader, not as an exiled Tibetan head of state.

On hand at the airport yesterday were about 200 Lamaist Buddhists, who had traveled to New York from a Lamaist colony in Freewood Acres, N.J. The Dalai Lama plans to visit the Lamaist temple at Washington, N.J., Sept. 8 and 9, a representative of the temple said.

The Dalai Lama had been in Switzerland for several weeks undergoing medical tests and treatment for undisclosed ailments. Since his self-exile from his homeland, he has been living in India.

Russia, Philippines Sign Cultural Accord

MANILA, Sept. 4 (AP) — The Soviet Union and the Philippines signed a cultural exchange program today to include visits by ballet companies from each country in 1979-80.

Soviet Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov said such cultural exchanges would help erase "mistrust and misgivings" between the two countries, which have had diplomatic relations for five years. Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo signed the document for the Philippines.

Earthquake in Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 4 (AP) — A mild earthquake shook southwestern Greece early today but caused no injuries or damage, the seismological service reported. The tremor measured 4.0 on the Richter scale, with its epicenter 220 kilometers southwest of Athens.

If Visa Problems Arise

U.S. Publishers Threaten To Boycott Soviet Fairs

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (WP) — A future boycott of Soviet book fairs was threatened today by an American publishing industry spokesman if the Russians do not ensure that visas will be issued without trouble to American exhibitors in the future.

Alexander Hoffman, chairman of the Association of American Publishers (AAP), told a press conference at the start of the one-week Second Moscow International Book Fair that "future American participation [here] has to be considereed carefully."

The Russians denied visas to the heads of two American publishing houses which have printed dissident Soviet authors' works and delayed the visas of other Americans who planned to come here until the last moment.

"When I return to the United States, I intend to ask the board of directors of the AAP to weigh carefully whether American participation in future Moscow fairs is desirable or even possible unless the Soviet Union gives solid assurances that it won't use the visa as an instrument to bar or limit legitimate publishing activities," Mr. Hoffman said.

At the same time, the head of the International Publishers Association, Per Sjogren, sharply criticzed the Russians for banning South Korea from the fair and denying visas to 14 Israeli publishing officials.

'Cannot Take Lightly'

"These are things we cannot take lightly. We do intend from our organization to try to make it perfectly clear to the authorities here that the cooperation of our association in the future very much depends on us being in a period of progress and that these sorts of things will not happen."

Mr. Sjogren made his remarks at the same press conference, held at the special booth sponsored by the AAP and the U.S. government through a grant called "America through American eyes," a collection of 321 books on contemporary American life.

One of the books, political caricatures entitled, "The Art of David Levine," has been confiscated by Soviet customs agents. The number of banned American books reached 44 today, and Mr. Hoffman and other U.S. book officials have protested the seizures. The Americans expect a response to four specific cases they raised, but Mr. Hoffman said that they had made a general protest covering all the confiscations.

Mr. Sjogren said the Russians had unfairly and without cause ignored a South Korean exhibit application that he said had been properly filled out and submitted well ahead of deadline.

The American publishers barred from the fair are Robert Bernstein, head of Random House books, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Proffer, of Ardis Press.

There are 160 U.S. publishers represented here, most of them in a 3,000-volume exhibit sponsored by the AAP. Another 20 U.S. publishing houses have their own exhibit booths for a total of 13,000 American books displayed here. More than 2,000 foreign publishers are participating.

East Germany, U.S. Sign Pact

EAST BERLIN, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — The United States and East Germany signed a consular agreement today after nearly two years of negotiations, the official ADN news agency reported.

The agreement, signed in East Berlin by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and U.S. Ambassador David Bolen, will give U.S. officials automatic access to U.S. citizens arrested by East German police or in other difficulties with the authorities here.

The negotiations were stalled by East Berlin's original demand that the United States recognize an East German nationality separate from that of the West Germans. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that a compromise had been reached but that Washington had made no special concessions.

Pays Tribute to Meany at Picnic

Carter Bids for Better Union Relations

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP) — President Carter sought to patch up his strained relations with organized labor yesterday with a huge Labor Day picnic on the White House lawn and a personal tribute to its ailing leader, AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Glossing over the differences that have often kept them at odds, Mr. Carter thanked the labor leaders for their support on his energy program and the SALT-2 treaty and appealed for a reconciliation of differences on national health insurance.

Speaking of Mr. Meany and other union leaders, he said they always have been "in the forefront when there was a dynamic struggle" and been a "stabilizing and inspirational factor for all the presidents."

He told the crowd of nearly 900 — several hundreds fewer than had been expected to attend — that Mr. Meany had just called to express regrets that a "virus attack" prevented him from being at the picnic.

Report Card

"He's a fine man," said Mr. Carter of the 85-year-old labor leader with whom he has had difficult and sometimes acerbic relations. "He was kind of reading me my report card on the telephone [Mr. Meany once gave him a C minus]. He said if I wouldn't tell what was on it, he wouldn't tell, either."

Without touching on the current expectations that Mr. Meany, sidelined by hip and other ailments for most of the year, will step down this fall when the AFL-CIO holds its biennial convention, Mr. Carter said there are "three things a president always has on his mind, national security, always present; the Congress, always present; and President Meany, that's the third one."

In shelving his prepared text in favor of off-the-cuff remarks, Mr. Carter passed over what could have been the greatest applause-getter of the evening — an assertion that "we cannot conquer inflation by sacrificing the jobs of working Americans" and a pledge that labor will be "at the table during every economic decision we make."

A presidential aide said that Mr. Carter stood by the remarks in the text and attributed their omission to the fact that Mr. Carter, like Mr. Meany, was running a fever from a virus.

Differences over economic policy, including anti-inflation wage guidelines, have been one of the biggest irritants in relations between Mr. Carter and labor, which helped elect him in 1976 and is only reluctantly and partially moving into his re-election camp for 1980.

Significantly, aside from the Meany tribute, Mr. Carter received the most applause for his comments on national health insurance, where labor has aligned itself closer to the program advanced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., than to Mr. Carter's proposals. Most union leaders agree that Sen. Kennedy has more support among labor than Mr. Carter, and some who are moving toward Mr. Carter say they are doing so only because Sen. Kennedy has not indicated he will run.

Although the presidents of some of the biggest unions did not attend, almost all major ones, including two of the largest independents, the Teamsters and the United Auto Workers, were represented by their Washington officials.

Only one, the International Association of Machinists, headed by arch-Carter-critic William Winpisinger, had indicated beforehand it would boycott the party. Mr. Meany's heir-apparent, Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, attended and was praised by Mr. Carter for his advice during energy consultations this summer.

Miners' Chief Rejects Carter

WHITESVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 4 (AP) — Arnold Miller, president of the 185,000-member United Mine Workers union, says he would support any presidential candidate except President Carter in the 1980 campaign. Mr. Miller endorsed the president in the last election but is disenchanted with the administration because it hasn't supported the coal industry, he said.

Mr. Miller said yesterday he would have no qualms about supporting Sen. Edward Kennedy, should the Massachusetts Democrat become a candidate.

Apparently pointing a finger at the administration, Mr. Miller told about 2,000 miners and their families at a Labor Day picnic that Washington politicians were responsible for massive layoffs in the southern West Virginia coalfields. "I'm still not sure that the responsible people in Washington understand the only answer to our energy problems is coal," he said.

Recent Study Shows

Bias Against Women in U.S. Education

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) — Persistent sex bias in school administration, athletics and vocational education is reducing the long-range options of women and girls, a recent study concludes.

Holly Knox, director of the Project for Equal Education Rights, described those three categories as "traditional bellwethers" that indicate where women and girls stand in education.

After analyzing education patterns in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the group reported that the Southeast has the worst record in the three categories studied and that the Southwest has the best.

Nationally, the review showed that:

- Although seven out of 10 classroom teachers are women, only one out of 10 senior school administrators are women.
- Girls comprise only 11 percent of students in traditionally male vocational programs that lead to high-paying jobs.
- Girls make up only one-third of the high school students participating in interscholastic athletes.

"Today's educational imbalance is tomorrow's economic inequality between the sexes," Ms. Knox concluded.

PEER, an affiliate of the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund, has been tracking women's educational progress since its establishment in 1974.

Woman in U.S. Improving After Spinal Implant

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4 (AP) — Jessie Thomas continued to improve yesterday following a 19-hour operation to replace her lower spine with a metal substitute. The 33-year-old Baltimore woman is believed to be the first person in medical history to have her lower spine replaced.

"Her vital signs are stable," said Louise White, a University of Maryland Hospital spokeswoman.

She has been rotated onto her stomach, something that was delayed until doctors were no longer concerned about pulmonary and kidney distress, according to another hospital spokeswoman. "Also it's harder to breathe on your stomach, and the fact that they think she can tolerate this now is a good sign," she added.

Dr. Charles Edwards, head of the surgical team that performed the operation, said Sunday, "Most bodily functions, including her heart and kidneys, are functioning normally now."

Mrs. Thomas, who has been conscious since the operation, lost a portion of her spine when doctors removed a malignant bone tumor in July. After that surgery, she was confined to a stretcher which kept her completely motionless to protect her spinal cord until surgery.

According to its latest analysis, Alabama had the worst overall record and the District of Columbia had the best.

Iowa, where 48.8 percent of the participants in interscholastic sports were girls, led in the athletics category. Alabama trailed with 14.87 percent.

The District of Columbia had the largest proportion of female school administrators, 51.3 percent, and Utah the smallest, 3 percent. That category includes superintendents, principals and their assistants.

Michigan led in the vocational education category despite figures showing that only 20.1 percent of its students enrolled in traditionally male vocational courses were female. Delaware was 51st on the list with 1.76 percent.

Although federal law has barred sex discrimination in schools since 1972, the proportion of women in senior administrative posts has increased by only 1 percent during that seven-year period.

The enrollment of girls in vocational schools increased from 6 percent to 11 percent during the same period and the proportion of girl athletes jumped from 18 percent to 33 percent.

1 Killed, 40 Hurt After N.Y. Fete

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI) — More than 40 persons were shot or stabbed in Brooklyn last night in separate incidents that began as a West Indian parade dispersed, police said today. At least one person was killed.

"I don't think there was any one instance that sparked this," a police spokesman said today. "It was all sporadic and happened throughout the parade route."

The West Indian Day Parade began yesterday afternoon and ended in violence in early evening, he said. It was not known how many incidents involved participants in the parade.

U.S. Closed-Trial Verdict May Be Clarified

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (NYT) — An appeal on the Supreme Court calendar would permit the justices to clarify a recent decision that gave judges broad discretion to conduct closed criminal proceedings.

Public comments by some of the justices have fueled confusion over what that decision really held, and have given lawyers and scholars the impression that the high court would welcome the opportunity.

Two newspapers in Richmond, Va., are contesting an order that closed a two-day murder trial to the public and the press. The case raises the question of whether the Supreme Court's opinion in Gannett Co. vs. De Pasquale authorized the closing of entire trials, as language in the majority opinion suggests, or whether the opinion is limited to pretrial hearings, as one member of the majority, Chief Justice Warren Burger, has since insisted.

The Supreme Court reconvenes on Oct. 1, and the votes of four justices are needed to hear the Virginia case. The court decides to review only a small fraction of the cases that reach it, and it ordinarily lets an opinion work its way through the lower courts for several years before taking another case on the same subject.

Better Than Average

But the confusion over the Gannett opinion, which Supreme Court sources indicated might have arisen from a last-minute vote switch, gives the Virginia case a greater-than-usual chance of getting the necessary four votes for review, in the estimation of lawyers and scholars who follow the high court's work.

Three justices have commented publicly on the Gannett opinion, which the court announced July 2, the last day of its term.

While it is common for justices to differ on how a case should have been decided, it is unusual for them to disagree in public on what the decision means.

Chief Justice Burger has said that the opinion applies only to pretrial hearings. Associate Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote a 44-page dissent in the case for himself and three other justices, told a group of federal judges in South Dakota last week that, "despite what my colleague, the chief justice, has said," the opinion authorizes the closing of full trials.

Late Vote Switch

Associate Justice Lewis Powell, who joined the majority opinion, told lawyers in Dallas that judges might be "a bit premature" to read broader meanings into the opinion, specifically in instances in which the press has been removed from full trials while the public has been allowed to remain.

One explanation offered by court sources for the confusion is that the Gannett opinion was a result of a late-term vote switch that transformed the dissenting opinion into the majority.

According to these accounts, both opinions were in nearly final form when the switch occurred. Justice Blackmun's long analysis of the significance of public trials in the Anglo-American legal tradition was the majority opinion, and the document that eventually became the opinion for the court was Associate Justice Potter Stewart's dissent.

Once one justice changed sides, the pressure of finishing the court's work by the end of the term meant that the new majority opinion did not receive the kind of scrutiny by all the members of the majority that opinions for the court usually receive.

Sweeping Language

Since dissenting opinions are often more argumentative and broadly worded than majority opinions, the apparent lack of close final editing meant that one or more members of the majority may have signed their names to language that went further than they later felt comfortable with.

For example, while Justice Stewart's opinion is mostly a discussion of pretrial hearings, it contains such relatively sweeping language as: "For these reasons, we hold that members of the public have no constitutional right under the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to attend criminal trials."

The sources declined to identify the justice who had switched sides. Indications are, however, that it was Justice Powell, whose theory of the case as requiring an analysis of the First Amendment free-press issues as well as the Sixth Amendment public-trial question was sharply at variance with the four other majority justices.

Vote switching is not unusual on the court. The opinion-writing assignments are made within a few days after the court has heard oral arguments in a case, and as the justices delve into the issues their views can often change.

The Virginia case, Richmond Newspapers, Inc. vs. Virginia (No. 79-243), challenges the constitutionality of a state law that gives the trial judge discretion to exclude "any persons whose presence would impair the conduct of a fair trial."

A judge presiding over a murder trial used the law as his authority to grant a defense motion to close the entire trial.

The Virginia Supreme Court deferred deciding whether to hear the newspapers' appeal until the Supreme Court handed down the Gannett opinion. On July 9, seven days after Gannett, it denied the appeal in a one-sentence citation to the Gannett opinion.

-Dollar Strikes

dhi Cites , Order as paign Issues

DELHI, Sept. 4 (AP) — Indira Gandhi, reviving a major issue of her 1975-77 emergency rule, last night asked citizens of India to vote her party back into power on a platform of discipline, law and order.

"My first priority is to restore discipline and discipline in the country," Mrs. Gandhi said in rallies in Nagpur and Wardha in central India.

Calling the offensive for the second consecutive day in the campaign for the December parliamentary elections, Mrs. Gandhi said the Janata Party government that succeeded her in the 1977 elections had created "anarchy in all spheres of public life with its corruption."

Mrs. Gandhi declined to say if or when she would run for parliament, declaring that it was for the people to decide. She branded as "false" her critics' description of her as a dictator, saying that all her decisions except one or two had been approved by her Cabinet.

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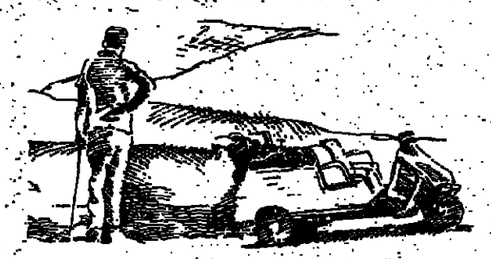

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Finnish Nuclear Plant

OLKILUOTO, Finland, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — One of Finland's two nuclear power plants, shut six days ago when radioactive water spilled from a broken pipe, was in operation today, a spokesman said. He said that the plant here was undamaged by the leak and probably would be operating at full capacity later this week.

Neat Johnnie Walker

it's the world's No.1 scotch whisky

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Wednesday, September 5, 1979

The Kurdish Question

Consider the Kurds, an ethnically, culturally and linguistically distinct community of perhaps 12 million souls dispersed across parts of western Asia, notably, these days, Iran. In any world truly devoted to the principle of national self-determination, they would have had their own state decades ago. But they live in countries (the Soviet Union, Turkey, Iraq) with the determination and force to suppress their political longings, and currently the Kurdish question is alive only in Iran. Kurds there initially welcomed the new regime for its promise of hospitality to their aspirations for autonomy. When the new regime turned out to be no less cynical toward Iran's several non-Iranian minorities than the old, the Kurds moved into armed revolt. Ayatollah Khomeini is trying to suppress it now, having proclaimed himself supreme military commander to that end.

* * *

It is inconsistent on its face for the ayatollah to demand independence for the Palestinians, whose Arab brothers possess already more than a score of sovereign states, and to deny independence, or even autonomy, to the no less nationally worthy Kurds, who have no home of their own. Why do the ayatollah's Arab and Moslem friends not point this out to him? Do not hold your breath. The best way for the Kurds to win Arab-Moslem backing would be to move to Israel.

It was not so long ago that a Republican U.S. administration's supposed betrayal of Kurds in Iraq was widely cited as an example of the cynicism that a new Democratic administration would eschew. Yet the Carter administration has left the Khomeini regime to do what it will with the Kurds. It is supplying the regime with the spare parts and ammunition for its suppression of them. It has not been heard advising Tehran to accept their legitimate rights, human or political, or protesting that Iran is using its U.S.-supplied weapons for purposes other than external defense. The United States needs Iran's oil.

* * *

To be sure, sovereign states cannot go around lightly suggesting that others grant autonomy, let alone full independence, on their national territory to ethnic claimants. Such claims go to the heart of the integrity of nations. They are too sensitive, too disruptive. They strike too close to home.

Yet the real "Kurdish question" is the political weight of oil. Oil is a legitimate reason of state, but not one that a great power can afford to place above all others. It is chiefly oil that has put Palestinian self-determination on the international agenda, and kept Kurdish self-determination off. But while oil supplies a reason to accommodate an established nation and a once and potentially future friend like Iran, it does not supply a reason to let down another established state and a constant and special friend like Israel.

* * *

Americans appear to be feeling their way toward just such an equation. It must be pursued with humility as well as with political care.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Responsibility in Lebanon

How odd that the State Department's critique of Israel for its attacks in Lebanon should be less cogent than that of the National Association of Arab Americans, an openly pro-PLO group. The department, with the sort of "evenhandedness" that tired bureaucrats substitute for analysis, condemns both the Palestinian terrorist raids on Israel and the Israeli military actions in Lebanon. By contrast, the NAAA, with a refreshing bow to Israel's right of self-defense, concedes that "there is no denying that Palestinian commandos occasionally strike at targets inside Israel or the occupied territories," and centers its protests on the disproportionality of Israel's response.

* * *

The NAAA, its cynicism notwithstanding, has it essentially right. The source of the crisis is the PLO's policy of transborder terror — a policy launched not so much to kill Israelis as to lure Israel into precisely the swap of national division and international disrepute in which it has been entrapped on this issue. The PLO understands very well what moves Israelis, and it knew that to achieve its purposes it had to kill civilians: It is the spectacle of its civilians dying that causes Israel to cast off restraint and to lash out irrationally, as it has in southern Lebanon. So it was that the PLO provoked Israel into military policies that are taking the lives of many noncombatants and laying waste to a broad band of Lebanese territory. These policies are feeding the growing sense in Israel that Prime Minister Menachem Begin is losing his grip on national policy. They produced a diplomatic windfall for the PLO the other day when the United States, at the United Nations, skipped lightly over the PLO's violence and came down hard on Israel's.

Was the State Department aware that it was playing the part assigned to it by the PLO? Whatever, it is absurd and regrettable that the State Department cannot bring itself to focus on the fundamental requirement in southern Lebanon: The PLO should halt its operations into Israel. That would remove the grounds for Israeli retaliation. Failing that, the State Department should be insisting that the PLO honor its pledge to move its guerrillas out of civilian centers. That would at least reduce the civilian toll. By fuzzing over the PLO's initial and continuing responsibility and by seeming to question Israel's right of self-defense, the United States may actually be fanning the flames.

* * *

As for Israel, the savage and indiscriminate quality of its Lebanese operations and its careless support of wanton Christian militiamen are costing it heavily in the international arena and are dismaying and disgusting many Israelis. Israel would be in a far better position to seek support for its legitimate claims of self-defense, at home as abroad, if it were responding in a manner as efficient and restrained as the circumstances warrant.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ayatollah in Action

The calamity-howlers seem to be proven right. From the abominable dictatorship of the shah, Iran seems to be several months on its way deeper and deeper into a new tyranny — the religious one-party state under Ayatollah Khomeini. The silence of the surrounding world becomes a crime against human compassion.

Chaos and price increases and the Khomeini government's difficulties in clearing the economy and giving people work ought to have created a hotbed for popular discontent. But it seems rather like Khomeini himself forced a confrontation with his adversaries and at least at present seems to have the advantage.

And concerning the Kurds, one also gets the impression that Khomeini himself has aggravated the armed crisis.

Unfortunately, there are few to protest against the Iranian revolution becoming a continuation of the shah's violence. Countries like Turkey and Iraq with Kurd problems of their own are not trying to create any opinion against Khomeini"s rampaging. A frightened Saudi Arabia is too afraid to act. The United States under Carter should once more take up the cudgels for human rights. Deprived of its credibility because of its support to the shah, the Washington administration has instead launched a bid to make good friends with Khomeini.

— From the Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

Greece and NATO Maneuvers

In organizing the NATO exercise, the military leadership of the Alliance completely ignored the situation created by Turkey in the Aegean, with the result that it is possible that a Turkish admiral might lead the NATO naval forces in the Aegean part of the exercise.

Such a possibility could set a precedent which would, in all probability, be used by Ankara against Greece, or by NATO in the coming phase of its negotiations with Greece regarding the country's role in the Aegean in the event of its rejoining the military wing of the Alliance

In the Aegean area, an unpleasant and dangerous situation exists, which was created completely by Turkey. And our Western allies should, finally, understand that this situation is not going to improve if our neighboring country [Turkey] does not behave more logically. When NATO gives Turkey the command of such maneuvers in our area, not only does Ankara not come to its senses, but on the contrary it becomes more audacious.

— From the Akropolis (Athens).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1904

NEW YORK — Fourteen people lost their lives in a fire this morning in a tenement building situated in a Jewish quarter of New York. The scene of the tragedy was a five-storied building crowded with poor families, numbering probably 100 people, chiefly women and children. The staircase, which was the only means of escape to the street, burned away. The frantic people fought like maniacs for possession of the fire escape, which was never intended to bear such a strain, and collapsed. Five people fractured their skulls and died immediately. It is officially declared that there was a lack of proper safeguards. The owner of the building has been placed under arrest.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1929

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The restoration of an entire U.S. town to its appearance in the 18th century seems the vision of an idealist. Yet such a vision is being translated into brick and stone at Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia. The plan was an early dream of the rector of the parish church, Dr. William Goodwin. Although the town itself is small, its entire rebuilding was evidently a work calling for unusual resources. Dr. Goodwin was fortunate enough to arouse the enthusiasm of John D. Rockefeller Jr., who advanced about $7.25 million, and with part of this the freehold of practically the entire town was bought, and the old buildings were restored to their original appearance.

'Give Me Your Tired, Your Poor'

By Oscar Handlin

BOSTON — The gates are far from open now; but they are ajar. And although the United States does not admit all the world's huddled masses who wish to come, it does admit some — enough so that a few Americans question the wisdom of doing so.

Let us teach the boat people that they cannot come here, writes a Kentuckian this year. "Then they will make their own countries livable instead of trying to invade ours."

A letter from California reminds "blind moralists" of our prior "obligation to the poor, disadvantaged and elderly of the United States." Let us conserve our limited resources to help out the residents of the shacks of Appalachia or those of the rat-infested slums of the central cities.

Aliens from overseas or from across our borders ought not take jobs away from our own needy citizens.

Tiny Trickle

Just 60 years ago, similar concerns gathered such force here that the United States turned its back upon its own historic policy and practically barred all further immigration. After 1921, the number of newcomers dwindled to a tiny trickle. In some years more people left than entered. Yet the shrinkage in immigration did not prevent us from slipping into the worst depression in history, when one out of every four Americans went unemployed.

At the turn of this century, the Greeks and Italians from the Mediterranean, the Poles from Eastern Europe, the Jews and the Japanese were resented strangers from remote cultures with lower standards of living. These poor uprooted people, it was said, would never adapt to the ways of a free society.

But, indeed they did; and their contributions strengthened this nation and enriched its culture. There's no reason why today's immigrants shouldn't do the same, given the opportunity.

Still, old suspicions lingered. Once nativism prevailed, it was not so easy to overcome. Only slowly and cautiously after World War II did the United States once again welcome newcomers. It took years to persuade the Congress that, having expended millions of dollars and thousands of lives to defeat the Nazis and Fascists, it could not tolerate racist elements in its own laws. Slowly Congress relaxed and humanized immigration. First came acceptance of limited numbers of refugees and displaced persons; next, special provisions for war brides (of both sexes), and, eventually, recognition of the need to make family reunification easier. Finally, just a little more than a decade ago, the present law made available a reasonable number of places without discrimination according to race, creed or national origin.

Tolerance

Renewed tolerance sprang from experience. The test of international war demonstrated the loyalty of new as well as old Americans. The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the dreaded immigrants of the past were now citizens, proud of both their U.S. allegiance and their ethnic heritage. Moreover, they were becoming voters and increasingly made their voices heard in politics.

Furthermore, as the United States moved away from isolationism, its citizens explored foreign countries. In the 1950s and 1960s, millions of men and women lived abroad while serving in the armed forces, or as employees of multinational corporations, or while assigned to the Peace Corps or Agency for International Development missions or as exchange scholars and students. Hardly a corner of the globe escaped the Americans. As a result, the perspectives of Americans broadened and tolerance increased.

It is rarely easy for anyone to get along in strange environments and absorb new habits. But although a few people returned from overseas embittered and disillusioned, the overwhelming majority learned to see beneath the difference in language, costume and behavior and to recognize the underlying humanity of the distant people they met. Thereafter, it took less stretch of the imagination to believe that some of those people might be able to live in the United States.

At the same time, thousands of foreign students and teachers come for temporary stays in the United States. Some remained; others returned to their homes, conveying there some sense of the quality of U.S. life. These firsthand accounts strengthened foreigners' impressions derived from other sources — from trade, movies, television, news reports, literature, music and dance. Thus, for a generation, culture made in the United States spread around the world.

Free

On the most superficial level, a distant Coca-Cola generation in Cairo, Oslo, Tokyo and even Moscow, vied for a chance to buy high-priced pirated rock-and-roll tapes and fancy-stitched blue jeans and thus remotely share a life style they occasionally caught glimpses of on their television screens.

More deeply, these people saw a lifestyle uniquely free, a chance to be released from binding tradition, a way for an individual to make something satisfying of him or herself.

This year, two streams of migration attracted particular attention: Asian and Mexican. From the fall of South Vietnam until recently, the United States has absorbed a steady stream of Vietnamese refugees with relative ease.

But escalating turmoil in Southeast Asia led to a mass exodus. In desperation people fled to the sea. The "boat people" quickly became the most visible evidence of a growing flight for life.

Of the thousands cooped up in makeshift camps in Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand and the Philippines, those who had relatives or other sponsors in the United States, dreamed of a new life in a kinder world. At the same time, some Americans in good conscience began to wonder to how many can we afford to offer such an opportunity?

Questions also arise about the undocumented or illegal aliens who slip back and forth across the Mexican border or come by air from Latin America. Their numbers are the subject of vague guesses; estimates range between 4 and 12 million.

The Law

On the one hand they have broken, evaded, or been ignorant of immigration law. On the other, they themselves are the victims of cruel exploitation by U.S. employers and sometimes of unnecessary harassment by the U.S. authorities. One way or another their status should be regularized. But as we ponder doing so Americans will wonder, how many, if any.

And, as the stream of immigrants increases, the old immigration debates begin again. The wheel turns full cycle.

As we attempt to answer those questions, we must consider two objections seriously. First, the notion that foreigners come in to take our money. Second, that they dilute our cultural values. These are the same objections raised years ago about Italians and Russians and about Irish famine fugitives.

The foreign-born do not take our money; they work for it. The record of past decades shows that very few become dependent. They come to work and welcome the opportunity to do so. They get jobs either because they are willing to do what Americans no longer wish to do, or because they bring scarce skills to their task. In both respects they strengthen the the productive economy.

Cultural Impact

As for their impact on cultural values, remember that most of us are Americans by the accident of birth, the foreign-born have become Americans by choice. Having seen first hand the lack of freedom in Saigon or Budapest or Prague, they can better appraise its value in New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles.

Americans will best be able to answer the genuine questions about these people if they regard these most recent immigrants as yet another troop in the long procession that developed the United States.

Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in the United States. Then I discovered that the immigrants were U.S. history.

Oscar Handlin, a professor of history at Harvard University, and a specialist on immigration history, is the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "The Uprooted." He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Japan — Red or Dead?

By Takao Tokuoka

TOKYO — The dire moment is unlikely to arrive, at least in the foreseeable future. Nor would any Japanese welcome seeing the assumption verified soon. But the question is asked anyway: "Is dignified surrender recommendable for Japan — if the Soviet Union invades this country?"

The question was first posed in June by Prof. Michio Morishima, a Japanese economist teaching at London University. The dispute is still going on, rather assuming the character of "better red or dead?" — the dichotomy argued in the West during the cold war era.

Surrender

Prof. Morishima does not believe that the Soviet Union will actually attempt to take Japan. He nevertheless initiated the discussion over the highly hypothetical case because he explains, it is better for Japan to have achieved a national consensus before the unexpected takes place. "When the Russians come," he suggests, "let us meet them calmly, holding a white flag and a red flag. Even under Soviet rule, a socialistic but tolerable economy could certainly be created if only we meet defeat with dignity."

The professor recommends that Japan's Self-Defense Forces "surrender bravely and in an orderly fashion" in exchange for the Japanese people's right to political self-determination. "The United States will never come to help," he asserts. "Look at what happened in South Veitnam and Taiwan."

Opposing Mr. Morishima's view is Yoshihiko Seki, a visiting professor in social sciences at Waseda University, in Tokyo. "Russians are different from Americans," he says with a hint of sarcasm. "We were happier 30 years ago under the occupation rule of the United States, a free and democratic country. Turning over this country to the new invader and making it an Eastern Europe in the Far East, we would not be able to maintain today's standard of living."

Prof. Seki admits that Japan, if attacked, would eventually be forced to surrender before the Soviet Union's gigantic military strength. He maintains, however, this country must put up a single-handed defense for "say, two weeks until the United States comes to help us."

The first arena of debate was the Hokkaido Shimbun, which is significant, because those newspapers are in the northern region, a stone's throw from the Soviet-occupied Kuriles. The battlefield was later expanded to the Bungeishunju, a monthly magazine with a circulation of nearly 750,000.

Agree

Both parties agree that no enemy would unilaterally launch a nuclear attack on Japan. But Prof. Morishima doubts the trustworthiness of the Self-Defense Forces — with their 180,000-man army and a yet-to-be-updated air force — viewed against the 2,000 Soviet aircraft in Siberia. Instead of strengthening the Defense Forces, Prof. Morishima suggests, Japan should devote more attention to cultural exchanges, economic aid and improving diplomatic and other relations with the Communist bloc. By doing so, he reasons, Japan would reinforce its neutrality, this giving fewer excuses for a would-be intruder to take a belligerent attitude.

Wealth Grows

As the wealth of this country accumulates, more Japanese have become aware of the inadequacy of the nation's defense capabilities. Nothing would so incite an unfriendly visit, they have begun to fear, as a rich but unlocked house next door.

Until several years ago, naive pacifism ("Let's abandon all military potential; Nobody will attack a genuinely peace-loving country") was surprisingly popular among intellectuals here. The apex of peace fervor came in 1960, when the government's proposal to revise the U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty was met with violent anti-treaty rallies.

The idealistic ardor is gone. Today, more than 86 percent of the population accepts the existence of the Self-Defense Forces despite a clause in the Peace Constitution renouncing the maintenance of combat potential in any form.

It is a strange coincidence, therefore, that Prof. Morishima, by no means an advocate of the naive idee-fixe, advises total passivity in the event of an invasion, the attitude once recommended by pacifists.

Saigon Recalled

The course of action — or inaction — suggested by the renowned economist, however, reminds me of the dignified surrender of Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh in April, 1975. As the Vietnamese general was sworn in for his two-day term in the Presidential Palace in Saigon, he appealed for a dignified reconciliation with his "brethren." The plea unheeded, South Vietnam capitulated virtually without a struggle. Are those people today enjoying a "socialistic but tolerable" economy? What about political self-determination?

Either Red or dead, it seems to me that the best policy for Japanese individuals may be to acquire a relative in the United States, and begin mastering rudimentary marine navigation — just in case.

Takao Tokuoka, a senior writer for the Mainichi newspapers, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Vlasova's Return

Following her husband's flight to freedom in the United States, Ludmila Vlasova's fate was no doubt sealed the moment she stepped into the Aeroflot jetliner, a prisoner surrounded by Soviet guards waiting to take her to Moscow.

In the midst of accusations exchanged between East and West, the three-day saga at Kennedy Airport helped to unveil a great deal about life in the Soviet Union today:

The hysterical insecurity of that regime when faced by perfectly normal human desires — the right to love and live in territory or country of one's choosing.

HARRY SPIRO.

Geneva.

'Welcom Back, Congres

By David S. Brod

WASHINGTON — It is ly that anyone is go syndicate a television show "Welcome Back, Congress, that it would draw much of dience if it were tried.

Show business looks on Co as an institution whose only is to provide a setting for d where people of ambiguous c ter are subjected to unusual cal pressures and sexual te tions. And generally succumb

The perfect movie or tele political drama is titled "Eli Ray Meets the Senator." Or "The Secret Life of a Legi Assistant."

Deprived

It is only us inhabitants island Jimmy Carter calls Wa ton who really feel deprived the occupants of the Capitol pear for their August — or Or Thanksgiving, or Christm Washington's Birthday, Lin Birthday, or Jefferson-Jackso — recesses.

But for us the loss is rea our relief at their return to genuine. Mostly, we are too e rassed to talk about it, among ourselves. But a real gress-junkie begins to get and irritable after going for than 10 days without a Co fix.

So throwing caution to the let me say, Welcome Back, gress. And before you do an to outrage me anew, let me te why I'm glad you're back in t

First, the Congressional R is the best unedited daily ne per in the country. Items of m ous trivia that no self-imp publisher would ever allow print adorn its pages in rich sion. A lot of us would never when Lithuanian Indepen Day was coming up were it n the Congressional Record. there, we will be told at lea times, in as many speeches statements, what its significan

Oratory

Redundancy is the Re charm. And in that context, tragedy that it was not publi when Andrew Young resi There will be no way to reca the prose that would have printed there on that subject can only rejoice, in anticipati the heights of unrestrained or the Pope's visit will bring fo its pages.

The second good thing to b about Congress is that it d change all that much. Suppo this has been a decade of a unprecedented upheaval in membership and operations. I is still the dithering, q bemused and often-baffling gress it was in days gone by.

Nostalgia buffs love Con While it was away, we had to tent ourselves with revival "Oklahoma!" and "Caro those magnificent musicals of gone day. The revivals were derful, but when it comes to corn, it's Congress's brand — the Kennedy Center's — that high as an elephant's eye.

The third good thing to be about Congress is that nothing bugs presidents as much as gress does can be all bad.

Born Anew

Presidents come to office ing the world was born anew e day they were sworn in. Con knows better. It knows the sau augural stand has been built b and it will be built again. O front porch of Congress.

Presidents all think they've the mandate. Congress knows ter. Congress knows that there lot of mandates, some big and little, handed out by the vot election time. Some should be ored and cherished and should be forgotten as quick possible.

What Congress knows, and presidents take time to figure is that the testing of mandat what government and politics about.

Members of Congress scorecards on each other in minds every day they're in. They all keep scorecards on president, whoever he may be.

They're often wrong about of unimportant things. But hardly ever wrong about other. And in 20-some years t tening to members of Congr don't believe I've ever heard go astray in their collective ment of a president. Wel back, Congress.

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صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Associated Press

A TRIBUTE TO LAN LAN

A boy gets help from his father in offering a bouquet before the enclosure of Lan Lan, the female giant panda of Tokyo's Ueno Zoo who died Monday. Lan Lan, lying down in recent photo at left, was one of a pair of pandas given to Japan by China in 1972.

Seeks Power Base

Canada's New Leader Tries To Win Support in Quebec

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 (NYT) — Prime Minister Joe Clark, who came to power in May against the wishes of the great majority of Quebec's voters, has since been trying to woo them and establish a power base in the French-speaking province.

The federal election on May 22 appeared to split the House of Commons into two linguistic blocs, a Conservative English-speaking plurality on one side and a Liberal French-speaking minority on the other. Quebec contributed only two of its 75 seats to the victory of Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservative Party and remained the only stronghold of the Liberal Party in Canada.

Recent decisions point to an effort to overcome one of the new government's most serious political problems. For example, the government recently readily accepted a recommendation by a special commission to institute bilingual air traffic control in Quebec.

Three years ago when such an attempt was made by the former Liberal government, it created a major crisis. English-speaking pilots and controllers went on strike and the Liberal Cabinet was divided on the issue.

Reaction Changes

And so much anti-English resentment was created in Quebec that it was believed to have contributed to the victory of the secessionist Parti Quebecois in November, 1976. The Conservative government's decision to do what the previous one could not has been greeted with satisfaction in Quebec and with reservations but no great outcry elsewhere.

Last week, Mr. Clark made another gesture of goodwill toward Quebec. He discarded a plan by his predecessor, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, for a federal referendum that would counter the one on independence that the Quebec government has promised for next spring.

Mr. Trudeau introduced legislation providing for a referendum, either nationally or in one province, in the event the Parti Quebecois won its referendum with an ambiguous question that would leave public opinion on the sovereignty issue unclear.

The Trudeau plan had been resented in Quebec as interference in provincial affairs. Mr. Trudeau, now leader of the opposition, criticized Mr. Clark, saying, "I am convinced all Canadians have the right to be heard when the unity of their country is at stake."

Bias Towards French

There have been other attempts to reach out to Quebec and overcome its feeling of political isolation that many here fear will play into nationalist hands in that province.

In ministerial offices, there is a bias in favor of French-speaking personnel to make communication with Quebecois easier, particularly on the part of the large number of ministers who speak little or no French.

The government has also affirmed its intention to engage in patronage as a way of drawing Quebecois from the Liberal Party and building up a Conservative base.

Keystone

Joe Clark

Roch LaSalle, minister of supply and services and one of the two elected Conservative members of Parliament from Quebec, said party followers "can look forward to being on the receiving end of government work and service contracts" and the prime minister endorsed his stand.

The Liberals professed to be indignant although their reputation for patronage during the 16 years they held power in Ottawa is a long-standing one.

7-Judge Panel

Rights Court for Americas Inaugurated in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 4 (AP) — The seven-judge Inter-American Human Rights Court was inaugurated yesterday, with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo predicting that it will become "an arbiter and educator in the field of human rights."

He also said that the use by governments of electronic devices to spy on their citizens was becoming an increasingly dangerous invasion of individual rights.

In another inaugural speech, Chief Justice Rodolfo Piza Escalante of Costa Rica said that the court's creation was an achievement but that much remained to be done. He noted that 8 of the 28 countries in the Western Hemisphere, including Cuba, had not signed the pact creating the court and that 13 had not ratified it. U.S. President Carter has signed the convention but it has not been ratified by the Senate.

"It is necessary to point out these limitations so as not to engender greater expectations," the justice said.

The treaty establishing the court was approved in 1969 by the Organization of American States and became effective in July of last year when Grenada signed it, providing the required two-thirds majority. Among other nations that have not ratified the pact are Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

Most of those ratifying the accord have included some reservations, but Costa Rica recently passed special legislation accepting the court's jurisdiction in all cases.

The court's mandate allows it to deal with violations of civil and political rights but not with economic or cultural issues. Its decisions are not legally binding even on the nations that ratified the agreement. Complaints may be filed by governments, groups or individuals, but must first be lodged with the OAS, which will screen the charges and decide if they should be submitted to the court.

The court is empowered to issue preliminary injunctions to prevent an irreversible wrong, such as an execution, from taking place but it has only moral authority to enforce such injunctions.

Nations that have not ratified the convention cannot try a case before the court but may ask it for advisory opinions.

One of the judges is U.S. jurist Thomas Buergenthal, 45, on leave from the University of Texas at Austin. The others are from Peru, Jamaica, Honduras, El Salvador and Colombia.

Mr. Buergenthal said before the inaugural ceremony that it was "probably just a matter of time" before the United States ratified the pact and that other nations eventually would be "shamed into joining." He said that he did not believe that the court's work would be severely hampered by the fact that so many large countries had not subscribed to it.

The court will be based in Costa Rica. Its first task will be to prepare its rules and a budget request to be submitted to the OAS General Assembly meeting at the end of this month in La Paz, Bolivia.

Power Plant's Waste Heat Used to Aid Fish Farming

By Joseph F. Sullivan

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 4 (NYT) — Electric power companies could become major producers of fish and vegetables, according to a team of biologists and marine scientists who have worked five years on the nation's largest waste-heat aquaculture project.

The scientists say they have proven the feasibility of using heated water from a generating station's cooling system to accelerate the growth of fish in quantities sufficient to be profitable.

Sixty percent of a conventional power plant's energy is lost in waste heat, either through stack gases or the cooling system. The investigators say this heat can be used in a profitable sideline to help stabilize electricity rates and help meet an anticipated increase in demand for fish.

"What we're doing is capturing energy and converting it to animal calories," said Albert Eble, a biology professor at Trenton State College. The project uses heated water discharged by a coal-fired, 550-megawatt generating station on the Delaware River owned by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

"I believe the time is coming when about half of the fish consumed in this country will come from waste-heat aquaculture systems similar to ours," he said.

1st Full-Scale Project

Dr. Edward Bryan, project manager for the National Science Foundation, which provided $1.4 million of the $2 million cost of the project, said that although waste-heat technology was not new, it had been tested only in small projects. "This was the first full-scale project built to accept and use what an existing plant was putting out," he said.

"The project couldn't have been carried out at a better time because of the rising cost of energy and concerns about overfishing the oceans," he said. "If we are reaching our limit in farming the oceans, any expansion of fish production in the 1980s will have to come from synthetic land-based fish-culture systems."

Dr. Eble said the rising cost of beef also will tend to increase fish consumption. "At present the nation's annual per capita consumption figures are 8 pounds of fish, 200 pounds of beef and 40 pounds of chicken, but that should change with higher meat prices," he said.

The experiment was begun in 1973 by Dr. Carlos Guerra, the power company's principal research investigator. The original goal was to find a use for heated water from power plants to reduce waste and thermal pollution of waterways.

The investigators examined shrimp, striped bass, catfish, eels and rainbow trout. Trout turned out to be the hardiest and most adaptable species. The experiments use river water as it flows from the plant's cooling system with whatever chemicals, nutrients and organisms it has acquired upstream.

In November, the investigators put 6-inch trout fingerlings in two raceways 100 feet long by 12 feet wide. One raceway is 4 feet deep and the other 6. By May, the trout were about 12 inches long and weighed three-quarters of a pound.

Water from the plant that is 11 degrees warmer than the river's natural temperature flows through the raceways at 3,000 gallons a minute. "That little increase in temperature is what gives us the edge," Dr. Eble said. "The trout that are out in the rivers and streams in the winter months won't die, but they won't grow either."

Dr. Bruce Godfriaux, senior marine biologist for utility, said that for each pound of weight they gain during the artificial growing season, the trout consume two pounds of food costing 20 cents a pound. State institutions have bought thousands of pounds of the fish from the station at 90 cents a pound, and the project has provided about 6,000 trout each year to stock state fishing ponds.

Ailing Dissident Asks To Quit Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Soviet dissident Boris Evdokimov has been released from a mental hospital because of poor health and has asked for permission to emigrate so that he can "at least die a free man."

Mr. Evdokimov, who is 56 and has both cancer and a heart condition, has been imprisoned in psychiatric institutions throughout the Soviet Union since he was declared schizophrenic in 1972. He has published works in the West under the pseudonym of Sergei Razoumny.

Obituaries

rez Alfonzo, 75, Architect of OPEC

NGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) — do Perez Alfonzo, 75, arded as the founder of ization of Petroleum Exountries, the world oil l yesterday.

z Alfonzo, the former oil of Venezuela, died at n University Hospital in n. He had been hospitalatment of cancer of the veral times in the last

zuelan oil minister in the Mr. Perez Alfonzo headto create an international ers association and he he chief architect of

drop in prices posted by ies in August, 1960, proatalyst to rally others to e shared with Saudi Arafinister Abdullah Tariki. ing in Baghdad the folonth, their nations were Iran, Iraq and Kuwait in OPEC. Eight countries joined.

ez Alfonzo retired from ce in 1963, even rejecting Democratic Action, the arty he helped to found, te him for the presidency ela in 1968. However, he to exercise great influ-Venezuelan oil policy. A nple was Venezuela's na-on in 1976 of its oil ne of his long-time goals. n years he showed conthe impact of the wealth by his brainchild. He beinced that the flood of ering Venezuela after oil tripled in 1974 had con-country's traditional valmined the people's com-hard work and made dependent on foreign

be the father of OPEC,

inos Arrested
ring of Nurse

, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Poarrested five Filipino o allegedly confessed in the slaying of an military nurse, but said t accidentally.

Mary Byrd, 26, of Enid, found last week with a nd in her head outside ate of Clark Air Base.

but now sometimes I feel like renouncing my offspring," he said in an interview in 1976.

Homer E. Capehart

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4 (AP) — Homer E. Capehart, 82, who represented Indiana in the U.S. Senate from 1945 to 1962, died here last night. The cause of death was not announced.

Mr. Capehart, a Republican, was a major power in Indiana politics from the early 1940s until his defeat in 1962 by Democrat Birch Bayh. In the Senate, he became chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. He advocated the channeling of funds for foreign aid through private industry when possible to strengthen free enterprise around the world.

Mr. Capehart worked as a salesman, advertising agency head and manufacturing executive before going into politics. After leaving the Senate, Mr. Capehart remained active in politics while working as a business consultant.

Charlton Wallace

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4 (AP) — Services were scheduled today for Charlton "Caesar" Wallace, 74, a bridge columnist and international champion, who died Saturday.

Mr. Wallace was a bridge columnist and radio and television editor of the now-defunct Cincinnati Times Star. His bridge column continued to be printed by The Cincinnati Post.

Alexei Radzievsky

MOSCOW, Sept 4 (Reuters) — Gen. Alexei Radzievsky, 68, former commander of Moscow's Frunze Military Academy, the top Soviet military academy, has died, Izvestia reported yesterday.

An obituary signed by President Leonid Brezhnev and the senior Kremlin leadership described Gen. Radzievsky as a fiery patriot for the motherland who demonstrated great heroism during World War II.

Alexander I. Yevdokimov

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Alexander Ivanovich Yevdokimov, 95, a leading Soviet surgeon and stomatologist, has died, it was reported today. In 1932, he founded the clinic of Surgical Stomatology — the branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the mouth — and since 1936 headed the chair of surgical stomatology at the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute.

2 More Charged With Murder in Killing of Moro

ROME, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Officials today revealed that additional murder charges in the assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro have been filed against an Italian Marxist believed hiding in France and against two Red Brigades gang members under arrest here.

Named in the charges were Lanfranco Pace, sighted recently in Paris and still believed to be in France, and Valerio Morucci and Adriana Faranda, arrested in Rome May 30 in possession of the submachine gun used to kill Mr. Moro.

Last Friday, murder charges in the assassination were filed against Franco Piperno, an ultraleftist university professor arrested in Paris Aug. 18. He is awaiting extradition proceedings.

The new charges were signed by Italian chief magistrate Achille Gallucci last week, judicial authorities said, but had been kept secret.

Zhivkov on Czech Visit

PRAGUE, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — Bulgarian President and Communist Party leader Todor Zhivkov will visit Czechoslovakia later this month, it was announced today.

French TV Crew, Salinger Said Held in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 4 (AP) — Pierre Salinger, former press spokesman for President John Kennedy, was arrested with a French television crew in Belfast today when British troops and police officers raided an office of the IRA's political front, Sinn Fein, official sources reported.

Police headquarters said that "American and foreign journalists" and Sinn Fein officials were detained in the swoop on a community center used by Sinn Fein in Belfast's Ballymurphy district where officials of the movement were briefing the newsmen.

The police declined to confirm or deny that Mr. Salinger and a Paris-based film crew of the American Broadcasting Co. were detained. But a spokesman said the "foreign journalists" will likely be held in the police interrogation center at Castlereagh in East Belfast "for a short stay."

Sinn Fein sources said the troops and police moved in while Mr. Salinger and his team were filming interviews. The sources said the crew's film was seized and several Sinn Fein officials, including Danny Morrisson, editor of the movement's newspaper, An Phoblacht, were also detained.

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22	x	40.000 DM	=	880.000 DM
26	x	30.000 DM	=	780.000 DM
30	x	20.000 DM	=	600.000 DM
303	x	10.000 DM	=	3.030.000 DM
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Films in Paris

Costa-Gavras Has a Go at Romance

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 4 (IHT) — Costa-Gavras, the Greek-born director, hit his high mark with the estimable "Z" some years ago and nothing he has done since has come within measuring distance of it.

In "Clair de femme" (at the Berlitz, the Concorde and the Gaumont-Richelieu) he changes his customary tune, deserting politics for romance. Taking a rococo Romain Gary tale of death and passion set against the scene of emigre Russian life in Paris, he has hoped to straddle the two stools of respectable drama and box-office reward without falling between them with a betraying clatter. His foxy dovetailing of sentiment and Porto-Riche psyche delving, with Romy Schneider and Yves Montand as his stars, seems to have turned the trick, at least in the matter of profit. It is pulling in the crowds, although they may come out puzzled rather than soothingly satisfied.

Montand is cast as a distressed strong man whose ailing wife intends to commit suicide to end her suffering and his. It is not quite clear — nothing is quite clear in "Clair de femme" — whether or not he is aware that she is about to kill herself. In any case, he is haunted by the thought as he drifts disconsolately through the Paris of bars, strip-joints and Russian supper parties. On these nocturnal wanderings he encounters an attractive woman, similarly beset with worries, and enters into an amorous alliance. In the dawn's early light with a police inquest taking place in his dead wife's boudoir, the man and the strange beauty separate, but perhaps not for long.

Costa-Gavras has employed the slowpoke mise-en-scene method. Portentous pauses punctuate the episodes in which the heart-bowed-down lovers exchange the lachrymose cow-eye, and the camera movement is leisurely. As the Gary tale contains enough bizarre secondary characters to supply a Saroyan play, some picturesque, if not comic, relief is afforded with Lila Kedrova impersonating an exiled Russian grande dame keeping up the vodka and balalaika traditions and with Romolo Valli as a philosophical dog-trainer.

* * *

Robert Enrico's **"Un neveu silencieux"** (at the Studio Logos and the 14 Juillet-Bastille) is a film of less pretense and superior value. It tells simply, clearly and occasionally movingly of the woes that confront a kindly professor in Poitou and his wife, whose second son, a tot of 6, is retarded. Their interfering relatives are shamed by the misfortune and, fearing it is a reflection on the family, urge the parents to conceal the situation by placing the child in an institution. The father and mother oppose the unsolicited advice, their struggle being posed as a defiance of provincial intolerance. Enrico recounts the story honestly and persuasively and there is excellent acting by Lucienne Hamon and Jean Bouise as the unhappy parents, by Joel Dupuis as the backward boy and by Renee Faure and Andre Falcon as the alarmed relations.

* * *

"Passe ton Bac d'abord" of Maurice Pialat (at the Imperial, the Monte-Carlo and the St. Lazare-Pasquier) takes a class of high-school students and pictures their bewildered hesitation as they stand on the threshold of adult life. There is some humor to its observation and a few of its vignettes of adolescent uncertainty have authentic ring, but it makes no particular point. A snatch of its dialogue characterizes its approach.

Discouraged mother to son: What will you do in life? Always staying out until three in the morning!

Son: That's not so bad.

Mother: In our generation one didn't do that.

Son: One evolves.

Mother: One evolves! Oh, yes! But it's disgraceful!

Son: Always the same song.

These banal exchanges are probably replayed every few minutes in households the world over, but Pialat has not lent them much insight. He suggests the inner discontent, but he has not dramatized it. The subject is worthy of more serious treatment. All children in their teens suffer to some degree from an inferiority complex. To contrast how some overcome it and how some do not would provide a more useful study, a comedy-drama of interesting conflict. As it is we have little more than a comic-strip version of the generation gap.

* * *

"The Big Fix" (at the Luxembourg, the Elysees Point-Show and the Quintette in English) bears an appropriate title. A more contrived motion picture or a more boring one it would be impossible to imagine.

Once more the old bone about what happened to the campus rebels of a decade or two ago is ferociously worried and the deductions set forth are as unlikely as they are familiar. The fate of most such students was convincingly illustrated in the play, "Kennedy's Children," itself grown somewhat chill at this late date. Here the tired cliche to the effect that they have been absorbed in the establishment and have been converted into so many Babbitts is recalled to duty.

Richard Dreyfuss, a Hollywood institution, enacts a Berkeley alumnus who in university days was a red-hot revolutionary. He has subsided into a down-at-the-heels private eye and unravels the sinister plans of a reactionary capitalist to sabotage the campaign of a liberal politician for the office of governor of California. The details of the scenario include a murder case and frantic pursuits.

Romy Schneider and Yves Montand in "Clair de femme."

Art of the Holocaust

Death Camp Drawings Go on To

By David Minthorn

BOCHUM, West Germany (AP) — A collection of 150 drawings by inmates of the Auschwitz death camp has begun a yearlong tour of West German museums to mark the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II.

There are portraits of gaunt-faced prisoners just before they were gassed, secretly sketched in pencil or ink; scenes of torture that were smuggled out of the Nazi extermination camp in occupied Poland where 4 million persons died, and photographs of Jews being selected for the gas chambers at the railhead under the sign, *Arbeit Macht Frei* — Work Makes You Free.

"Some museum directors opposed showing these pictures so soon after the emotion stirred up by the 'Holocaust' television series," said Abraham David Christian, 27, a German-Jewish sculptor who helped select the works from the Auschwitz memorial archives, "but we believe these pictures could reach a whole new group of Germans who may have avoided facing up to the Nazi atrocities."

Christian's grandfather and uncle were among the Nazis' victims, and his mother and grandmother survived by hiding in a loft in Dresden, he said.

Auschwitz Replica

The exhibition opened last week in a moated, 17th-century castle on the outskirts of this Ruhr district mining city. The exhibition rooms have been converted into a replica of the Auschwitz museum, and the museum's 40-year-old curator, Henryk Swiebocki, came to Bochum for the opening.

Swiebocki's father, a Polish resistance fighter, died at Auschwitz; his artist uncle spent three years there and was saved by the end of the war.

Swiebocki said the Auschwitz collection includes 800 drawings and paintings, 100 sculptures, 1,000 letters from inmates decorated with drawings and 2,000 coded messages sent out by the camp's resistance committee.

The paintings and sculptures and many of the drawings were produced in the inmates' studio which Rudolf Hoess, the camp's SS commander, organized in January 1941, eight months after the camp was opened, so that talented prisoners could produce works of art and handicraft for the members of the prison staff.

Among the portraits are works by Wincenty Gawron, one of about 150 persons known to have escaped from Auschwitz, who fought in the Warsaw uprising in 1944 and emigrated to the United States after the war.

The exhibit also includes watercolors of four gypsies — two young women, a man and a boy — which a Jewish art student from Czechoslovakia named *Dinah Gottliebowa* was required to paint for the notorious Dr. Josef Mengele's gallery of racial types.

After Soviet troops liberated the complex of camps in January, 1945, one of the prisoners gave the four portraits to a Polish boy who came to the camp looking for a child. The boy's family gave them to the museum.

Miss Gottliebowa survived and eventually settled in the United States. Swiebocki said she returned to Auschwitz three or four years ago but was so affected em she could not discuss her e es with staff historians.

Mengele, wanted for th of 400,000 Jews while he head doctor at Auschwitz to Paraguay, but the go there contends he left the in 1960.

Every Picture a Sto

"Every picture has a ste Swiebocki. He pointed chalk portrait of a woman pieced together from eight

"That's a 1943 picture Zimetbaum, a Belgian Jew a camp interpreter and ru said. "She escaped with prisoner but they were ca brought back.

"She slit her wrists wit and flung her own blood i of an SS guard before the her off to the gas chamber

One of the drawings from Auschwitz.

Venice Mostra

American Films Dominate at 10-Day Biennale

By George Waldo

VENICE, Sept. 4 (IHT) — After seven years of silence, Venice is rising to challenge Cannes in offering the year's main cinema event.

Born in 1932, it is the oldest of all the film festivals. It grew steadily in prestige and glamor until it was abruptly halted by the dissent of the late 1960s.

Still much a part of the Biennale, but now under the leadership of filmmaker Carlo Lizzani who insists on the title "Mostra" (exhibition) not "Festival," this year it has screened 92 films from 21 countries. While two main themes seemed to emerge (the traumatic relationship between parent and child and man's feeling of displacement in both familiar and foreign surroundings), only one country clearly dominated this 10-day marathon: the United States.

Like a movable feast, the United States served a variety of dishes clearly intended to please all appetites. As an aperitif early on, short new U.S. films were offered like Les Blanc's **"Always for Pleasure,"** a nostalgic trip through his native New Orleans. (Believing there's more than one way to win critical favor, Blanc himself served a local rice and chili-bean soup during his film, which suffered by comparison.)

Mystic Time

But Shirley Clarke (who made "The Connection") relied only on new video technology to impress with her **"Four Journeys into Mystic Time."** Hers is a film ballet, not another ballet film. After years of research in New York and Los Angeles, she has learned how to liberate the dancer from film traditions.

As the main course, three Hollywood-backed films were shown. First came **"Escape from Alcatraz,"** directed by Don Siegel, a cult figure here as in France. But this film did nothing to enhance his local reputation or that of the star, Clint Eastwood. While praising its technical excellence, local critics found it only routine prison-escape fare.

"Saint Jack," despite its cool critical reception in the United States this summer, was well received by both the international press and the local public, and won the Italian critics' prize. Peter Bogdanovich, off the screen for three years, came to Venice hoping to recapture the prestige of his early "Last Picture Show." He was lucky in his leading actor, Ben Gazzara, whose aggressive, insolent, and eventually loved Jack Flowers reminded all of Humphrey Bogart.

Finally seen in the main *sala grande* was Bill Norton's **"More American Graffiti,"** produced by George Lucas. Actually four separate stories using 16mm, 35mm, standard, and cinemascope screen dimensions, it continues the saga of Salinas. For young Italians, apparently, Bakersfield is beautiful.

One of the surprises of this Mostra was the wild success of the Nicholas Ray retrospective. The two films of Ray (who died in June) shown were **"Wind Across the Everglades"** (1958) and **"The Party Girl"** (1959). Applause broke out as Cyd Charisse danced to the obvious approval of Robert Taylor. Could it be people are hungry for more light entertainment and problematic films?

In any case, the Italian-American Bernardo Bertolucci film **"La Luna"** was clearly what everyone was waiting for.

Shown in its original English version (with Italian subtitles) it caused immediate critical dispute but earned popular approval. Set in Rome and Bertolucci's native Parma, it tells the story of an American opera singer (Jill Clayburgh), who by revealing her own secrets, allows her 17-year-old son Joe to fill the void of his childhood. With an obligatory scene of incest, it is a story at once intimate and universal. It is a psychoanalytical puzzle, full of symbols, a modern morality play in which Bertolucci is really analyzing his own childhood.

Italian Filmmakers

The Italian cinema presented two important new films **"Il Prato"** (The Field) by the Taviani brothers (whose "Padre, Padrone" won at Cannes two years ago), and **"Ogro,"** which brought Gillo Pontecorvo back after an absence of 10 years. In the first, Isabella Rossellini (Ingrid Bergman's look-alike daughter) makes a stunning film debut, while in the second Gian Maria Volonte carries on the political discourse in Spain that Pontecorvo started with his "Battle of Algiers."

The Venice Mostra ended with a midnight bash for all at the Excelsior to climax a day that saw a screening of Eisenstein's rare "Que Viva Mexico" (1930) in the splendor of La Fenice. And later there was an amazing night projection in the Piazza San Marco of D.W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms". To the end, the emphasis was American.

The Arts in Japan

Uphill Struggle for the Avant-Garc

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO (NYT) — "It's odd," Seiji Tsutsumi said, "but in Japan, we ignore independent and original artists. Contemporary Japan overlooks gifted people."

Tsutsumi, a soft-spoken man in his early 50s, is a member of the family that owns the Seibu department stores, a chain that extends across Japan. He is one of the few businessmen here in a society dominated by business who sponsors experimental arts. Thanks to him, Kobo Abe, Japan's leading novelist and avant-garde playwright, and Toru Takemitsu, the country's top modern composer, have a place to put on their plays and concerts: the glittery Parco Theater in the Shibuya section of Tokyo.

"They don't pull in a sufficient crowd to be commercial," said Tsutsumi, who built the auditorium in Shibuya with Abe and Takemitsu in mind. "What I do is provide them with a place where they are assured of an audience — mostly youngsters, people whose taste is being formed. Older and middle-aged people just aren't interested."

A visit to the Parco Theater recently confirmed his words. The audience for Abe's "The Little Elephant Is Dead," a play that was the dramatic centerpiece of the largest Japanese cultural program ever shown overseas — the $2 million "Japan Today" program organized by the Japan Society from New York this year — was composed of young girls and students in spotless blouses and shirts, an almost silent audience.

Different in New York

"It was quite different in New York," said Machi Abe, the wife of the playwright. "There was cheering and interruption — a huge, vital audience at the La Mama Annex. The atmosphere was different." Here in Tokyo the children sat as silently as could be.

Tsutsumi's view that Japan fails to respond to artists is borne out also by the treatment accorded to Akira Kurosawa, the most famous of Japan's film directors. K was boycotted for a decade production companies, wh that he was too irresponsibl precious over finance — to l ed with a budget, with th that he did no work here du last decade.

Kurosawa's last film i Japan: 10 years ago, was "D den," and since then he has major feature, "Dersu Uz maritime Siberia with Sovi Only now has he begun a n "Kagemusha," with Toho, anese production compan 20th Century-Fox, which Kurosawa's U.S. admirers, Coppola and George Luc suaded to participate.

The boycott of Kurosaw cided with a sharp decline quality of Japanese movie the golden age of the 195 production companies, sa quality, go instead for bo attractions and soft pornogr

"What my sponsors ask gore and flash," said Y Yokoo, a poster artist who fame in the late 1960s. At a in his studio he showed a portfolio. His drawings and es retain the line and fetis marked his work a decade set him above his contem in Japan. But for the end — the posters he turns out for companies — he covers designs with violent colo hide his original inspiration.

"This violence, is what th for," said Yokoo, shrugging this is what they get. I regre happens, but am I to turn major sponsor?" The artist family to support and infla Japan has been sufficient las 15 years — and so far out with commissions — to give alternative but compromise.

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Arab Oil and Gas

Revolution Casts Doubt on Iranian Output

By Vahe Petrossian

TEHRAN (IHT) — The anti-Shah revolution in Iran has produced a revolution in the country's grandiose plans to exploit its oil and natural gas resources. Oil production and export levels have been reduced by one-third, gas exports to the Soviet Union have been slashed and several projects to supply gas to the West and Japan have been scrapped. More radical measures affecting energy consumers may be in store.

The days when Iran was pushing for ever higher levels of oil production and exports ended in February of this year with the fall of the Shah. Regular oil production resumed in March after about 10 weeks of total stoppage in exports and earlier disruptions by striking workers in the southern Khuzestan oilfields and refineries. With the cancelation of the Shah's massive weapons purchases and other big projects, the revolutionary government set a production ceiling of 3.5 to 4 million barrels a day and said exports would be limited to 2.9-3.4 million bpd. This compared with a maximum production level of just under 6 million bpd reached under the Shah's regime. As it turned out, total state revenues were, not adversely affected: the more than one-third increase in OPEC prices, mostly sparked by the shortage of Iranian supplies, assured the government of a minimum of $24 billion in annual revenues — nearly $3 billion higher than under the Shah.

Recovery Plans

Ambitious secondary recovery plans — involving re-injection of gas into low pressure oil reservoirs — which were expected to entail average annual expenditures of about $1 billion, have as a result been abandoned. Some oil wells have been shut down and exploration for new wells has virtually stopped, at least temporarily. One new well of 6,000 bpd capacity at Roudak drilled before the revolution has been brought on stream since February. There is also talk of possible exploration in the western Ilam province, but no concrete measures are expected in the near future.

The mass departure of several hundred expatriate staff from the oilfields — a key demand of the revolutionaries — and the pre-revolutionary shutdowns are not thought to have resulted in noticeable maintenance problems or damage to wells. Veteran industry sources say Iranian technicians are capable of maintaining present production targets and a large-scale foreign presence would only be needed for drilling new wells and for secondary recovery.

The National Iranian Oil Company, however, anticipates the need for several dozen foreign experts, despite opposition from militant workers and a reluctance by foreigners to go back under conditions where their security cannot be guaranteed. Iranian officials have not reacted to warnings abroad (the latest in August by the CIA) that unless new exploration is undertaken and depleting wells revived, NIOC would be incapable of producing more than 2.9 million bpd after about two years.

Political Factors

Of more immediate concern to NIOC are volatile political factors that could potentially reduce production to the 600,000 to 700,000 bpd required for domestic needs. A possibly more serious problem is posed by the demands of Khuzestan's million-plus Arab-Iranians demanding greater autonomy from central government. Fighting between the Arabs and government forces has on occasion affected the oil industry's operations. Explosions cutting pipelines to and from the main 600,000 bpd Abadan refinery forced a four-fifth cut in output in July that lasted about a week. Other more minor incidents have prompted the government to increase security at all oil facilities.

Over the very long term, political rather than technical and administrative constraints will define Iran's role in international markets. At pre-revolutionary levels, Iran's estimated oil reserves of about 70,000 million barrels were expected to last about 20 years, possibly 35 years with the help of extensive secondary recovery. By the next century, the Shah's men calculated diminishing oil revenues would be replaced by earnings from planned industrial projects. Such a rapid industrialization of Iran is now accepted to have been unrealistic and there is increasing pressure to extend the life-span of the oil industry.

The present production cuts have at most added a decade to this life-span and observers think this may soon be seen as inadequate. Maximum use is still not being made of the current oil income, and NIOC and other officials are indicating they are generally happy with the production and price levels, but as economic activity picks up in the coming months there will be a greater demand on national funds.

Sooner rather than later Iran will once again be pressing for drastic increases in prices and will be more than willing to back up its demands with significant cuts in production.

Unilateral Increase

NIOC now has nine-month contracts with about 48 firms and countries, effective till the end of 1979 and with clauses allowing unilateral price increases and supply reductions. Iranian light crude now sells for $22.21 and heavy crude for $20.11 including a 21 cents surcharge thought to have been added in August to compensate for the effective discount of the traditional 60-day payment lag.

Negotiations to wind up affairs with the Iranian Oil Participants (IOP), the Western consortium which used to handle the bulk of Iran's exports, are still going on. IOP's 25-year agreement signed in 1973 was officially ended in March and the operations of its equipment purchasing subsidiary, Iranian Oil Services Company (IOSCO), have been taken over by NIOC.

Iran's post-revolutionary conservationist policy on exploitation of its natural resources has perhaps most radically affected plans to utilize the estimated 600 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves — exceeded only by those of the Soviet Union.

Gas exports are no longer considered economical, particularly in the form of liquid natural gas. Until prices rise significantly, Iran will not be showing any interest in exports, particularly since there are new plans for domestic energy and fuel uses. A 1978 agreement with Japan to supply 52 million tons of lng over 20 years starting in 1982, has been scrapped.

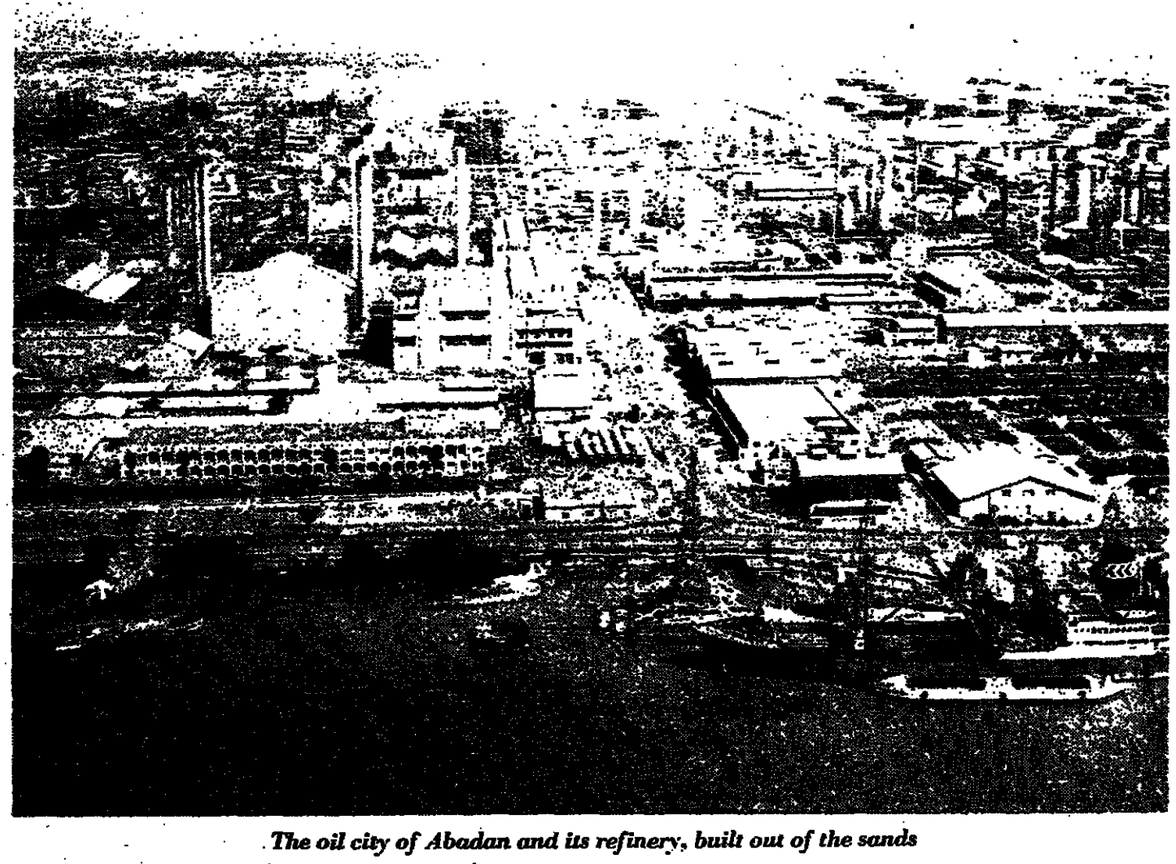
Norwegian Builders

The project would have involved construction by the joint venture Kangan Liquefied Natural Gas Company of Iran (KALINGAS) of two liquefaction plants near the Gulf at a cost of $700 million. Another deal, involving Norwegain builders, to supply 300 million cubic feet of lng a day from the offshore Pars field to the U.S. over 20 years starting in 1983 has also been canceled. Estimated revenue over the contract period was $8 billion, for a capital investment of at least $2 billion.

Throughput of the nine-year-old IGAT 1 pipeline taking gas to the Soviet Union was halted during the disturbances before the revolution and has now reached only about half of its normal level of 1 billion cubic feet a day (cfd). Negotiations have been held to increase the price of the gas from its present 76 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC) has promised throughput will eventually be boosted to full capacity.

One reason for the reduced IGAT 1 throughput is the reduced level of oil production and the corresponding drop in associated gas. This can presumably be remedied by bringing on stream nearby gas fields. A second pipeline to the Soviet Union, IGAT 2, making use of gas from offshore gas fields, has however been canceled. Some $700 million is said to have already been spent on laying the southern section of the pipe, but completion would have required at least another $1.8 billion. Under the IGAT 2 agreement, Iran would have started delivering 2.26 billion cfd to the Soviet Union in 1981, with the Soviet supplying an equivalent amount from their northern fields to Czechoslovakia, Austria, West Germany and France.

Gas now accounts for 17 percent of domestic energy needs and is expected to contribute more than half in the 1980s. The cancelation of the Shah's nuclear power generation program, which involved construction of 20 reactors by 1994, has lent added urgency to plans for domestic use.



The oil city of Abadan and its refinery, built out of the sands

ct of Sanctions Fades n New Finds in Egypt

By Robin Allen

(IHT) — When 17 Arab ies imposed sanctions t last March in retalia- Egypt-Israel peace trea- inued supply of energy which disturbed oth- o the least.

the biggest export earn- to some extent by pric- t Egypt this year some- een $800-900 million, e income from expatri- and the Suez Canal.

as two advantages over eas. First it has known ential, especially with f Sinai and the exploita- fields in Sinai, the Gulf d, the western desert, y which is indisputably not therefore subject to litical factors which tourism and workers'

Secondly, the Egyp- l Petroleum Corpora- petroleum ministry are aggressive, only equ- Suez Canal Authority sector.

ns ranked only eighth eleven members of the of Arab Petroleum ountries (OAPEC) be- lsion from OAPEC last is not a member of ecame a net earner in a surplus of $380 mil- last year this had risen illion. Now Petroleum mad Izzeddin Hilal is at output will double resent 530,000 barrels more than one million 2. This year alone, with rice rises, and produc- y the end of the year to , oil should be earning on in foreign exchange.

n figures given last he EGPC for the main reas show that natural ed for 20,000 bpd out 000 bpd total produc- serves are estimated at 71 million tons, com- known and estimated serves of 356.2 million far the biggest existing to Izzeddin Hilal's rget of one million bpd ff-shore fields in the z. The July, Ramadan, fields 150 miles south roduce between them 000 bpd. In addition, , nine oil strikes were hich seven were in the z. The most important made by a consortium he West German com- ex, and including Shell of the U.K.

ion, two Sinai fields evert to Egypt this year rms of the peace treaty will, between them, nearly half the expect- n production.

00 million being spent this year by the petroleum ministry. $80 million is going on exploration and production of existing fields, $50 million for refining and processing, and $70 million for transport and distribution. Foreign companies are providing a further $430 million.

Egypt is already charging the highest official oil prices set by any of the world's producers. Hi Lal announced last July that third-quarter prices for crude have been doubled "to encourage higher output." Prices have been set at $32.50 a barrel for the lightest grade, $26.50 for the intermediate and $24 for the heavy oil.

Egypt is out to make the most of the OPEC price rises. It is also out to drive the hardest possible bargain with Western oil companies under production — sharing agreements all of which are negotiated by EGPC general manager for petroleum agreements, Ibrahim Radwan. Mr. Radwan is a dynamic and highly professional negotiator who professes with disarming matter-of-factness to be highly satisfied with the role of the oil companies.

The oil companies however, under the impact of soaring exploration and drilling costs, as well as oil prices, are becoming less keen. They argue that the incentive to keep costs down has diminished, and that production-sharing schemes are not the bargain they once were.

Production-Sharing

An example of the production-sharing agreement is the one signed last April between EGPC and the Royal Dutchshell Group, under which Shell will prospect for oil and exploit deposits in the western desert. The agreement was the largest of its kind to be signed so far by the EGPC. It provided for Shell to spend $83 million over eight years, and to pay a $2 million signature bonus.

Shell's concession covers 25,000 square kilometres in the Stita region on the southern edge of the Qattara depression. Shell took 40 percent of production for recovery costs, after which the production was split. For production up to 100,000 bpd, EGPC took 75 percent and Shell 25 percent. Between 100,000-200,000 bpd, EGPC's share has been agreed at 77.5 percent and that of Shell 22.5 percent. For anything over 200,000 bpd, the share is 80 percent for EGPC and 20 percent for Shell.

If actual expenditure exceeds the 40 percent limit, the balance is transferred to subsequent periods. If it falls short, the remainder is either shared between EGPC and Shell (or for other agreements whoever happens to be the foreign partner), or paid over to EGPC. This

(Continued on Page 9S)

UAE Is Pinning Hopes on Hydrocarbons

By Robert Bailey

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (IHT) — Conservation of oil resources and a desire to sustain the revenues needed for development of a hydrocarbons industry are the main factors influencing petroleum policy in the United Arab Emirates, the sixth largest OPEC producer. Production is dominated by Abu Dhabi which produced an average of 1.45 million barrels a day last year. Dubai, the next largest Emirates oil producer, produced 362,000 bpd.

Abu Dhabi's 1978 oil production was 13 percent down in 1977, though, by June this year, official selling prices of some crudes were 35-36 percent up on rates at the end of last year. The petroleum and mineral resources minister, Manaa bin Said al-Otaibah, said recently that production levels were fixed for the rest of this year at about 1.3 million bpd. There is a possibility of an increase in 1980: "It depends on the economic and political behavior of the world and technical requirements of our fields," Mr. Otaibah said in July.

The reference to world factors is a familiar echo of Saudi policy from which the United Arab Emirates seemingly parted company with its uninhibited application of surcharges earlier this year. It is generally felt, however, that there has been no fundamental move away from alignment with Saudi desires for stability. Both states need this to develop industrial infrastructure.

Participation

The United Arab Emirates is to spend $200,000 million by 1985 on the industrial use of oil and gas reserves, according to Mr. Otaibah. The wealth comes from oil production that was started less than 20 years ago. The first commercial discovery was at Bab in 1960. Other onshore discoveries followed at Bu Hasa in 1962, at Asab in 1965 and Sahil in 1972. Last year, these four fields produced 51,000 bpd, 455,000 bpd, 316,000 bpd and 25,000 bpd respectively.

Abu Dhabi has limited itself to 60:40 majority participation in the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company (ADPC) whose minority partners are BP (9.5 percent), Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP), Near East Development Corporation (Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil) and Participants and Exploration Corporation (2 percent). A similar shareholding arrangement applies to the Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO), formerly Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Company. Participants are BP (14.66 percent), CFP (13.33 percent) and Japan Oil Development Company (12 percent). The state's holdings in both ADPC and ADMA-OPCO are held by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

Attitude

In 1965, ADMA and ADPC gave up parts of their concessions. The government subsequently granted new concessions and small fields offshore have developed, notably the Abu al Bukosh field. The operating Group is CFP-Total, Sunningdale, Amerada Hess and New England Petroleum. The largest offshore finds, however, have been at Umm Shaif in 1958 and Zakum in 1954.

There is a conservative attitude towards future exploitation of both offshore and onshore fields. While policy is ultimately decided by the ruler and close advisers, an important influence is ADMOC's managing director, Mahmoud Hamra Krouha. He and his management team, who have a reputation for firmness and skillful management, have been seconded from the Algerian state hydrocarbons concern, Sonatrach.

The technical requirements referred to by Mr. Otaibah are reflected in Mr. Krouha's antagonistic attitude towards those companies determined to achieve maximum production from reservoirs at the expense of future recovery levels of oil and gas. More production could be forced out of most individual fields but allowable rates have been limited onshore to 850,000 bpd compared to assessed capacity of 1.3 million bpd. Offshore, the limit is 500,000 bpd compared to assessed capacity of 800,000 bpd. Much of ADNOC's resentment stems from what is seen as rough handling of the Bab field which is now producing 50,000 bpd, when it might have been producing 130-150,000 bpd.

ADNOC is demanding a considerable investment in equipment to inject water into fields to maintain pressure, particularly in regard to the offshore lower Zakum field. Production from the field is limited to 200,000 bpd against a possible 300,000 bpd. Upper Zakum, with estimated reserves of 48,000 million barrels of oil, is expected to produce 1.3 million bpd by 1986. ADNOC has taken responsibility for most of the $4,800 million development budget though the Japan Oil Development Company has a 12 percent share in the concession.

Dubai and Sharjah are the other Emirates that have developed oil production. Dubai's production was 362,000 bpd last year compared to 319,000 bpd in 1977. Output comes from two offshore fields, Fateh and South-West Fateh. In 1977, the state-owned Dubai Petroleum Company announced a takeover of the original concessionaire, Dubai Marine Areas. Marketing arrangements with the shareholders, principally Continental Oil, CFP and Hispanoil, have continued with the companies lifting oil in proportion to their shareholdings. Sharjah's production is tiny at about 22,000 bpd. Buttes Gas and Oil Company, the operator of Sharjah's offshore Mubarak field for Crescent Petroleum Company, is not believed to be excessively optimistic about the future potential of the field.

The main potential for Dubai lies in gas reserves. A $255 million plant to produce propane, butane, condensates, methane and ethane is under construction. Most of its output will be used to supply a $1,300 million aluminum smelter at Jebel Ali. Abu Dhabi is also investing heavily in gas, especially in the onshore (GASCO) project. Some $1,500 million is being spent under this project to harness presently wasted flared gas from the oilfields. It is estimated that from 23 million cubic metres of gas produced daily, 3 million tons of liquified petroleum gas and 2 million tons of condensate a year will be obtained.

Though recent reports suggest that Abu Dhabi may supply Dubai with surplus gas for its Jebel Ali aluminum smelter, the Emirates oil and Gas policies, as in other areas, show little sign of integration. In spite of this and the sometimes complex commercial and political relations in the United Arab Emirates, the approach of those in charge of petroleum policy seems likely to be careful, cautious and systematic in the aftermath of oil market events this year.

uwait's New Pricing Policy

Nigel Dudley

(IHT) — Oil wealth ven Kuwait one of the dards of living in the government is committ- rving a large share of or future generations. es well over 80 percent earnings—revenues in- expected to total 3,100 rs ($.071 million), a 40 ease over the previous

nt policy is to get the ible price for oil while production is kept to evels—too much reve- me will overinflate the

policy is agressive. It most favored- seller charges on oil exports. to pay the highest arged by any OPEC op of the basic price. increase in OPEC aused a rethinking of conservation lobby" en urging a production million barrels per day winning. Kuwait can million bpd but has 2 million bpd ceiling for several years — this level is more than enough to pay its bills.

There are advantages of reducing oil production. It will enable reserves to last considerably longer than the estimated 70-80 years it would last if production remained at 2 million bpd. Reserves, reckoned to be 71,000 million barrels, could also be increased by secondary and tertiary recovery.

However, the dependence of much of Kuwait's economy on associated gas means that production cannot be kept too low. Any long term policy to keep oil production low could strain the running of Kuwait's industries. About 33 percent of the associated gas is used by fuel generating and desalination plants, about 25 percent is used by national oil companies and 9 percent is reinjected.

Such a small level of production would also waste much of the capacity of the liquefied petroleum gas (lpg) plant at Mina al-Ahmadi. This can process the associated gas from 3 million bpd oil production. Even if production is maintained at 2 million bpd, only two of the three trains will be used at one time.

Kuwait has never had any difficulty marketing its crude oil even during the 1978 oil glut. Nearly half of production is sold to the oil starved Far East.— 27 percent to Japan alone — about 42 percent goes to western Europe and small amounts to North and South America. Like several other Middle East companies, Kuwait has decided to market some of its production itself. It has been casting an envious eye at some of the inflated prices — often 50 percent above official prices — that oil companies have got on the spot market.

The first to suffer has been Japan's Arabian Oil Company (AOC), which operates the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The government, which has a 60 percent equity share in Kuwait's half of the zone, may take its full entitlement of 120,000 bpd from October 1. AOC has until now disposed of the government's share under a buy-back agreement.

Other international companies are looking anxiously at what happens as their lifting agreements expire early next year: Gulf Oil and British Petroleum; who used to operate Kuwait Oil Company (KOC)

(Continued on Page 9S)

Saudi Gas-Gathering Plant Underway

By Mary Jo McConahay

DHAHRAN (IHT) — The bright red flames that have marked flaring gas in the Saudi Arabian desert since oil production began here forty years ago will soon disappear. Construction on the kingdom's mammoth gas gathering project, which has a collection target of 3.3 billion cubic feet a day by 1982, is ahead of schedule. Executives at the headquarters of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), which is managing the project for the Saudi government, say first increments will come on stream before the middle of next year at the Ju'aymah and Shedgum plants, both of which are 90 percent complete.

At that time, the gas associated with crude oil production in the huge Ghawar field, the largest in the world, and the smaller Berri field will begin to be collected from the twenty-nine gas-oil separator plants in the desert, where it now goes up in smoke. At Shedgum, Uthmaniyah and Berri, the gas will be treated and separated from the natural gas liquids. The ngl will then be shipped to fractionating plants at Ju'aymah, and by a 725 mile- cross-country pipeline, to Yanbu on the Red Sea.

To feed the new system, which is considered adequate for internal development needs for five to ten years, the kingdom does not have to maintain current production levels of 9.5 million barrels a day. According to Aramco, oil production of 5.7 million bpd from the Ghawar and Abqaiq fields and 550,000 bpd from Berri are sufficient. Gas from offshore oil production is not presently scheduled for collection, but will almost surely be brought into the system as internal needs grow, or when the export market justifies it. About 800 million cubic feet a day of wet gas could be collected offshore.

Largest Exporter

When it is in full operation, the gas gathering and treating system will make Saudi Arabia the largest ngl exporter in the world. Earlier this year, Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher, governor of Petromin, the Saudi government organization which will market the ngl, said that domestic needs would consume only forty percent of production.

That forty percent, however, is being considered the cornerstone of Saudi development plans for the 1980s. Besides the NGL, each day 1.9 billion cubic feet of methane and 360 million cubic feet of ethane will be extracted from the associated wet gas. These will provide fuel and feedstock for the refineries, petrochemical and heavy industry complexes under construction at the coastal cities of Jubail and Yanbu. The gas will also fuel vast desalination projects in the kingdom's eastern province, and power a new electricity grid planned to reach a capacity of 6000 megawatts by 1983. The gas-gathering project is so big that its sulphur by-product will make Saudi Arabia one of the world's top producers, with almost all of the product marked for export: only a fraction of the 3900 tons per day can be absorbed by current and prospective fertilizer industries.

Gas gathering at Saudi Arabian works

Massive Costs

Most of these development projects, nevertheless, are behind schedule. The government's foreign joint venture partners on the planned petrochemical industries and refineries at Jubail, for example, are stalling while they await a decision on what Saudi oil guarantees they will receive. When construction began, Aramco geared its plans to onshore needs; as the development targets slipped, however, the focus shifted to readiness for offshore sales.

If the scale of the project is massive, so are its costs, although both Aramco and government oil officials have been even more closemouthed about these details than usual. According to the second five-year plan, cost was placed at $4.5 billion, rose to $14 billion in press reports at mid-1977, and estimates from non-official sources had reached a figure of $21 billion by late 1978. In an interview earlier this year, Dr. Taher told a Saudi newspaper only that "its cost will be in excess of $12 billion."

Doubling in Size

Aramco itself, owned forty percent by Mobil, Exxon, Texaco and Standard of California, has found itself doubling in size since receiving the mandate from Riyadh in 1975 to design, build and operate the gas gathering operation, a project they figure is half again as big in scope as the Alaskan pipeline.

"We didn't bid on this job. It was unsolicited," said one Aramco official. "When we got the letter from Yamani, we were unprepared, but we scrambled."

Five thousand engineers went to work at offices in Houston, Pasadena and in Europe at the height of the design phase. During a worldwide procurement effort, not only did Aramco have to determine how many turbines, compressors and other hardware major manufacturers could produce in a limited time, they also had to reassure oil companies and governments that Saudi Arabia would not buy up all available petroleum equipment on the world market in one swoop. Certain pieces were of such large size that the company had to reserve deck space with shippers at the same time they ordered the equipment, sometimes for delivery four years later. Aramco built its own barge ports to ensure on-time delivery when Saudi ports were bottlenecked for 100 days at a time.

Manpower

Today construction manpower is peaking, with about twenty thousand men from twenty-five countries, mostly from the Far East, working in the field. Handling various phases of the project is a long list of American contractors, including Fluor, Bechtel, Parsons, Chicago Bridge and Iron, and Foster-Wheeler.

When Shedgum and 'Uthmaniyah come on stream next year, there will be few Saudis among the operating personnel.

"The time we were given didn't allow for the development of Saudi manpower," said a gas operations executive, "but we have five or six hundred in the training mill now, and we're turning them out as fast as we can."

About four thousand men will be needed for operations, maintenance and engineering support of the system; but here as with other Saudi development projects, progress in construction has outstripped available trained manpower. Almost the entire workforce is being recruited from abroad.

Oil Nationalization by Libya Is Posi... Continued Problems for Foreigner...

Robin Allen

TRIPOLI (IHT) — Libya's oil production, according to figures given by Petroleum Secretary Izzeddin Mabrouk last March, is running at 2.18 million barrels a day for 1979, making it the world's fourth largest producer. Reserves are estimated at 25,000 million barrels, which means that at the current rate of production, they will last another 35 years.

Ten years ago, when Muammar Qaddafi came to power, oil income was $425 million. By last year, it had risen to $3700 million, and only a tiny percentage of this is needed for domestic consumption. The rest is for export, and the U.S. takes 40 percent of it, making up 10 percent of U.S. imports.

Qaddafi's frequent public posturing, his support for the most disruptive elements in Arab countries, farcical, and to Western public opinion, abhorrent ventures into Uganda in support of Idi Amin, and his occasional vitriolic criticism of the U.S., have all tended to hide Libya's dependence on Western oil companies for the exploitation of the country's oil and gas. And not only the oil companies. Libya needs and employs nearly 400,000 foreign workers, in addition to 600,000 Libyans, to achieve the targets set under the 1976-80 development plan.

Western oil companies account for three-quarters of Libya's oil production, although there was general outrage when Qaddafi unilaterally forced through a 51-49 production-sharing agreement with Agip in 1970. The echoes of wholesale nationalization of foreign companies between 1973-77 have still not died away. Libyan assets in France were frozen for a time, and the running battle between Occidental and Qaddafi because of the latter's pressure on prices and participation in the early 1970's has left strong overtones of suspicion.

The recent hike in oil prices, the strength of the spot market, and public threats to withhold supplies to the U.S. because of "unfriendly Zionist influences," have contributed to making Libya, and Qaddafi in particular, the oil companies' least favorite producer. An example of this was when the government notified its customers last March that oil supplies would be cut by 18 percent (about 33 0,000 bpd) for "technical reasons." This was on top of a 50,000 bpd cut in February. Exxon and Royal Dutch Shell were two companies particularly affected, and it was clear to those involved that Libya was simply taking advantage of the spot market.

The independent oil companies involved in Libya are the Oasis Group(formed by Marathon, Conoco, and Amerada Hess Shell), which produced 698,000 bpd between January and May this year; Occidental, 332,000 bpd; Esso Libya, 143,000 bpd; Agip, 150,000 bpd; Mobil, 90,000 bpd; Esso Sirte, 61,000 bpd; Aquitaine and Aquitaine-Elf, 14,000 bpd; and Wintershall, 3,000 bpd. The Libya National Oil Corporation produced 532,000 bpd in the same period, while Exxon, in joint ownership with the government, was producing 11 4,000 bpd. BP, which made the first massive oil find in the Sarrir field in 1960, has been absent from Libya for eight years, though there is now talk of its returning.

The workers' takeover of businesses in September, 1978 left the oil companies unscathed. For them, the situation was slightly different because of their crucial role in libya's development. But there is no Middle East country where oil is so much 'politicized' nor where it is so much at the mercy of the whim of one man, whose behaviour is notoriously unpredictable. Calls for the completion of the oil sector's "libyanization" have recently been made, notably by Major Khweildi Hamidi, a member of the revolutionary team set up by Qaddafi after he relinquished his post as head of the General People's Congress to concentrate his talents as spiritual guide and mentor of the ongoing revolution.

Such calls keep the element of uncertainty for the oil companies at a very high pitch, especially when they are followed up by announcements that oil sale contracts are to be reassessed by the end of this year. Mabrouk has made it clear that foreign companies are tolerated mainly for their exploration work, and priority is to be given to companies that are ready t... in explor... ation and se... recovery.

West Germany and Italy countries whose politics... Arab-Israeli issue is regarde... bya with more favor than t... and whose oil companies, ... and the Italian hydrocarbo... cy, ENI, for example, are... benefit from any new co... agreements. The governm... both countries have recen... assured of future supplies, ... in the case of West Germ... assurance was a purely verb...

Where the politics of oil ... that of gas follows. Libya ... mated reserves of gas of ... million cubic meters, and... ter Algeria, the second Ara... try to become a gas export... currently trying to link the... gas to OPEC oil prices.

Exports began in 197... Esso's Marsa El-Brega ... natural gas (lng) plant 1... south of Benghazi. All pro... from the plant goes to It... Spain under 20 and 15 ag... respectively. These were s... 1971, and provide for 235 ... cubic feet per day (cfd) to g... ly, and 110 cfd to Spain ... agreements have so far ... two serious price disputes ... from Marsa El-Brega, work... done by Exxon at the Hau... field 20 miles south. This ... provde 240 cubic feet per ... non-associated gas to the M... Brega lng plant and othe... chemical plants.

Like most producers, and... with the government's plan... byan self-sufficiency, Libya ... oil refineries in operation a... more are planned.

While oil and gas pro... provide the backbone of th... try's development plan and ... 99 percent of Libya's expo... unlikely that Qaddafi will n... so difficult that the major ... panies will be forced to wi... But government-to-gove... agreements of the Italian an... ish kind and a tighter linka... and gas to a consumer c... Middle East politics could ... the future trend.

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During 1978, APICORP managed, co-managed and arranged project linked loans and bond issues totalling SR2957m ($896m). Net profit for the year was SR63m ($19m). Net assets as at 31st December 1978 were SR1346m ($408m). Project investments as at the same date totalled SR402m ($122m).

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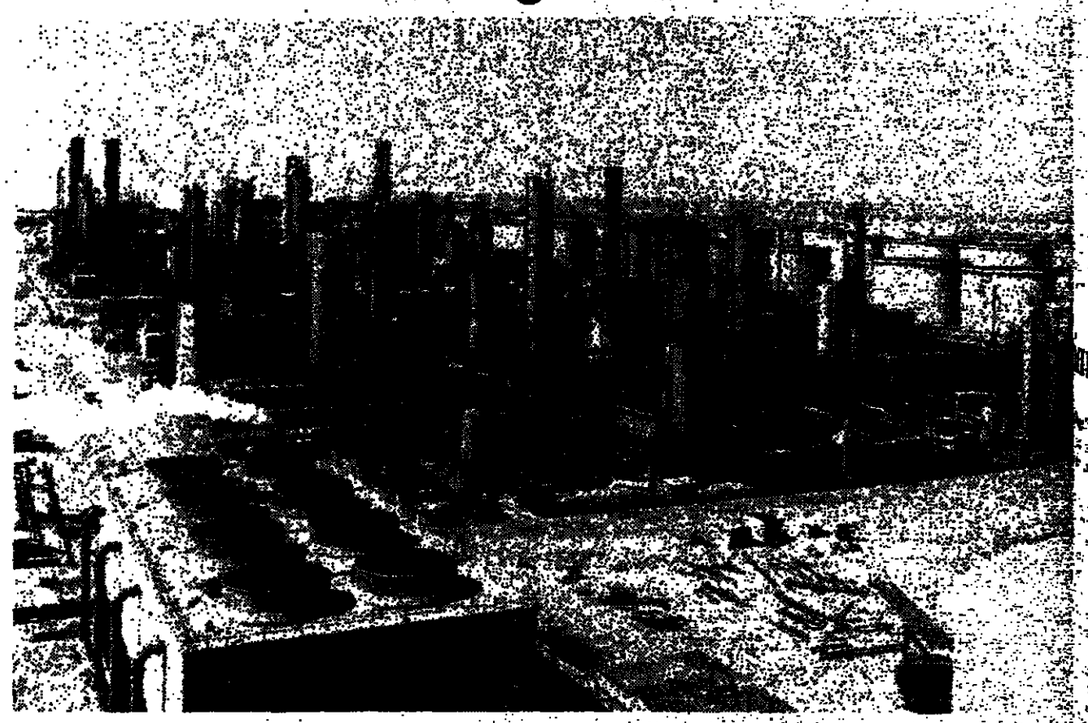

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هكذا من الاصل

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Uncertainty Surrounds Future Sales of Saudi Production

By Robert Bailey

DH (IHT) — Though Sau- Arabia is OPEC's biggest cer, *and has 20 percent of* l's known oil reserves, con- uncertainty surrounds the its future oil production, of the operating company and the effect of foreign production levels.

Arabia produced 17 per- all oil produced in non- ist countries in 1978. Its- Ghawar and offshore h oil fields are the largest world. The former has of about 68,000 million hile Safaniyah reserves are d at 25,000 million barrels. ajor producing fields are which extends on and Abqaiq, Manifa, Abu h, Khurais, Dammam, bu Saafa, Fadli, Khuur- Marjan and Zuluf.

U.S. companies, Exxon, Mobil and Standard Oil of a, together have a 40 per- e in the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco). Getty Oil Company has a 50 percent interest in a concession in the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait partitioned zone.

Total oil revenues of about $39,000 million a year are expected to reach $45,000 million next year from a production figure which now has a very firm ceiling.

Warning

Saudi Arabia has repeatedly warned in the last year that its oil is not to be regarded as an inexhaustible supply. Production has been increased by an undisclosed amount since the OPEC meeting in June. This raised the price of the marker crude, Arabian light, to $18 a barrel, some 42 percent above the December 31, 1978 level. While Saudi policy has generally been a restraining influence in OPEC councils, its effect has clearly waned. While the government has indicated its willingness to respond to calls for increased production if energy consumption is controlled in the West, doubts have emerged on Saudi ability to meet this demand. Projections in the early 1970s by Armaco envisaged production as high as 20 million barrels of oil a day in the next decade. These were made in what can already be viewed as a different era before escalating inflation and producers' awareness of the full value of their resources.

External political considerations are also important. Petroleum and mineral resources minister, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, has referred to a potentially "explosive" situation with regard to the Palestinian question. While never explicit, the Saudis have clearly indicated that support for their foreign policy is one of the factors weighed in oil supply negotiations with governments.

Pressure

Saudi Arabia itself faces considerable pressure within the Arab world to mobilise its resources on behalf of the Palestinian cause. The principal questions are how far it will go to further this cause and how much oil it is able and willing to produce in view of often repeated demands for consumer restraint and conservation.

According to the 1978 review of its operations by Armaco, probable oil reserves are put at 177,800 million barrels with proved reserves of 113,000 million barrels. Unofficially, reserves have been put as high as 245,000 million barrels.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, this year published a report claiming that most of the yearly revisions in Aramco's reserve figures result from additions to known fields rather than from new discoveries. The report also stated that the production plateau Aramco uses for planning shows that a rate of 12 million barrels a day may last for 15-20 years before "irreversibly declining." A higher rate such as 16 million bpd could only be maintained for a shorter period of time before decline. The report concluded that the 9.5 million bpd, reached earlier this year for a period and thought to be the current level, probably represents sustainable productive capacity.

The report has caused embarrassment with its downgrading assessments and its claim that due to the Iranian crisis, Saudi Arabia had to increase oil production virtually to the limit of its capacity. Certainly there was no attempt at the last OPEC meeting by Saudi Arabia to threaten to counter price rises by increased production. While a temporary increase was subsequently announced following a message delivered to President Carter by Crown Prince Fahd in July, it is not certain that it will continue. Yamani, however, recently said there was a "good possibility" that oil production might continue to be above the official annual average ceiling of 8.5 million bpd after a policy review next month.

It has not been made entirely clear what the temporary increase amounted to, though it is assumed to have boosted production to 9.5 million bpd. Aramco rarely makes statements and its U.S. partners awaiting the final details of a government take-over of their assets are more than normally reticent. The companies would continue to lift oil as well as explore for a planned Saudi national oil company but there is uncertainty over the companies' future lifting rights. The General Petroleum and Minerals Organisation (Petromin) is increasing its own crude oil sales. Unless the production of oil is increased as Petromin's sales and needs for local refineries grow, the Aramco partners liftings must decline.

Under a draft agreement for the take-over of Aramco, the four companies are permitted to lift 7 million bpd of oil. Petromin's sales direct to governments are increasing and already taking about 1 million bpd.

Kuwait's Policy on Pricing

(Continued from Page 7S)

before it was nationalized in 1975, lift 500,000 and 450,000 bpd respectively; Anglo-Dutch Shell has contracted to take 310,000 bpd.

The companies would clearly be unhappy if there were to be any cuts in their long term contracts. BP has been particularly hard-hit by the shortfall in Iranian production and the nationalization of its Nigerian assets. Oil industry sources, though, say their freedom of action is limited.

Relations between Kuwait and the oil companies have been strained in recent years. Gulf's and BP's demand for $200 million compensation for nationalization was whittled down to just $40.5 million. The U.S.firm Aminoil has not yet reached agreement for compensation for the nationalization of its neutral zone concessions in 1977.

It has been a lot more difficult to find the correct policy for lpg. Purchasers have clearly been put off by Kuwait's marketing policies. Only three companies, including two Japanese, have so far agreed to buy lpg from the Mina Al-hmadi plant.

The companies are reluctant to commit themselves to 10 year-contracts. They do not like the idea of lpg being carried in Kuwaiti ships and are particularly reluctant to pay the high prices demanded.

Enormous price rises in the last few months which have taken butane prices from $127.50 to $218.30 a ton and propane prices from $126.50 to $185 a ton, can have done little to restore confidence. There is even less chance of selling on the U.S. market, where, even before the increases, cif prices were lower than Kuwait's fob price.

eKuwait is heavily committed to lpg. The $1,000 million- plant at Mina Al-ahmadi, thought to be the biggest in the world, can produce 560 million cubic feet of lpg a day and its nine storage plants have a capacity of 3.4 million barrels. This will enable all associated gas to be used compared with 65 percent now.

The Kuwaitis are probably not concerned that the plant will not make a profit because it cannot be run at capacity. A more serious problem will be the probable 50 percent increase in world lpg production in the next eight years. This will make it increasingly difficult to sell the lpg, although Kuwait believes its decision to build early gives it an advantage over rivals such as Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait has nothing to lose by an agressive policy to oil purchasers but it may well have to moderate its policies on lpg. The main task facing the economic planners is to get the right level of oil production; too high and the economy will overheat; too low and there will not be enough gas to fuel industry. OF

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hind Algerian Hydrocarbons

By Patrick Blum

ERS (IHT) — Most of the 200 million Algeria bor- the international finan- kets in 1978 will go to- nancing its hydrocarbons ent program. Compared $6,200 million earned and gas exports in the ar, Algeria's borrowing em unusually large, but evenues from the hydro- ndustry during the next 25 ould be more than suffi- repay outstanding debts nce the development of ors of the economy.

's oil reserves and produc- mall by OPEC standards. it produced 57.2 million rude, of which about 85 vas exported, 4.5 million e used domestically, and n tons were exported as roducts. Production is ex- remain at about the same il the mid-1980s, then ut exports, which for the le have been Algeria's ma- of foreign revenues, will oner as more oil is sup- omestic refineries.

evenues this year will be by the price increases ve come as a result of the created by lower produc- Iran. Algeria raised the ts light crude in May and ere further increased to barrel of 44 degree-Api blend following the OPEC al meeting in Geneva at of June. The state hydro- concern, Sonatrach, says high price — the highest PEC members — is justi- use of the high quality and advantages of Algerian te of the high price. Sona- s had little difficulty in ustomers for its oil. The ich imports about half production, representing percent of its total oil is more concerned about cutbacks in Algerian

geria's greatest asset is its en remaining recoverable es are estimated at about lion cubic metres, while probable and possible reserves could be three times that much. Vast sums have been invested to develop the gas industry and Algeria is counting on future exports of liquefied natural gas (lng) to pay back its debts and finance the country's development.

Exports

Lng exports last year reached 6,400 million cubic metres and should increase dramatically as new lng plants come on stream. According to Sonatrach, lng sales will rise to about 73,100 million cubic metres in 1985 and stay at that level until the end of the century. Already about 50,000 million cubic metres of lng has been commited under contracts now in operation or signed and approved. Most of these are for Europe with some going to the U.S., although U.S. government restrictions on energy caused the cancellation of a deal for 10,000 million cubic metres of lng for Tenneco.

Last year, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden concluded gas deals with Algeria, while negotiations with Austria, Greece and Mitsubishi of Japan have taken place this year. The deal with Italy involves constructing a 2,500 kilometer-pipeline from Algeria across Tunisia and Sicily. The total cost of the project is estimated at $3,663 million and is partly financed by Italy. Production is still relatively small but it is expected to rise to 12.4 million tons in 1985, 11.4 million tons of which will be for exports. Two more lpg plants at Arzew are planned in addition to the existing one.

Investments

To meet these targets, Algeria has commited itself to carrying out a massive investment program. A report published last year by Sonatrach and Bechtel Corporation International of the U.S. entitled "The Hydrocarbon Development Plan of Algeria, Financial Projections 1976-2005", estimates the total investment required in that period at $33,400 million, of which $22,000 million will be for gas. Foreign borrowing, including commercial loans and export credits, is expected to contribute around $17,400 million, of which $12,000 will be for gas.

Total hydrocarbons sales are expected to earn about $88,000 million in 1976-1985, with oil and gas making about equal contributions. As oil revenues decline in the following two decades, gas will become the major source of income. Oil should then bring $50,700 million in revenues, and gas $11,800 million. These estimates are based on an lng selling price of $1.325 per million British thermal units (Btus), but Sonatrach says that it is already getting $1.50-1.60 a million Btus on new deals.

Prices

Prices on previous deals are gradually being increased to reach $1.75 a million Btus by 1983. In August, the U.S. Energy Department finally approved a price increase for lng imported by El Paso. El Paso had signed an agreement with Sonatrach in 1969 for the delivery of 10,000 million cubic metres of lng over 20 years at $.37 a million Btus. Algeria claimed that since the first deliveries it had lost some $290 million because of the original agreement's low price. El Paso will now pay $1.15 a million Btus, and a further increase is expected to be approved by the Energy Department in January 1980. Algeria is eager to have lng prices indexed to other energy prices, such as oil, and world inflation. This combined with a high demand could push prices up further and sooner than expected.

The rapid development of Algeria's hydrocarbons industry has not been achieved without difficulties. Not least, it has tended to monopolize the country's resources at the expense of development in other sectors of the economy. Discussions now underway on the next five-year plan suggest that a greater emphasis will be put on developing more labor-intensive industries, agriculture and satisfying social needs, but oil and gas exports will remain the foundation of the country's development over the next decades.

yptian Finds Battle Sanctions

inued from Page 7S)

known as "cost oil." The share-outs are known as

PEC is expecting to agree ssions with foreign oil s this year in northern e. US and Italian compa- e spending over $150 mil- eight years, as well as ion in signature bonuses. signed at the beginning of ering Sinai, the western d the Gulf of Suez, and among others, Union Oil of California, Gulf Oil, Land and Exploration , Quintana, and Conoco.

mestic Energy

Egypt's domestic energy ion that is limiting oil's as a foreign exchange e growing consumer mar- ady taking up 40 percent duction. Another 30 per- to the international com- hich leaves only 30 per- xport. In the longer term, ble hopes are being n gas. Elf-Aquitaine of as recently made what e country's largest natu- find of 50 kilometers northeast of Alexandria. ration and development lds and associated plants he Gulf of Suez, and the lesert will entail heavy re.

ore western institutional ded if this and other sec- e Egyptian economy are without the help of Arab ch have up to now played ant part in keeping the ing. Only if the economy is stable will the govern- able, and the internation- al majors be interested in spending more on prospecting and exploiting the oil fields. It is Egypt's domestic energy consumption that is limiting oil's potential as a foreign exchange earner. The growing consumer market is already taking up 40 percent of oil production. Another 30 per cent goes to the international companies, which leaves only 30 percent for export. In the longer term, considerable hopes are being placed on gas. Elf-Aquitaine of France has recently made what may be the country's largest natural gas find 50 kilometers offshore northeast of Alexandria. But exploration and development of gas fields and associated plants in Sinai, the Gulf of Suez, and the western desert will entail heavy expenditure.

Much more western institutional aid is needed if this and other sectors of the Egyptian economy are to develop without the help of Arab funds which have up to now played an important part in keeping the country going. Only if the economy as a whole is stable will the government be able, and the international majors be interested, in spending more on prospecting and exploiting the oil fields.

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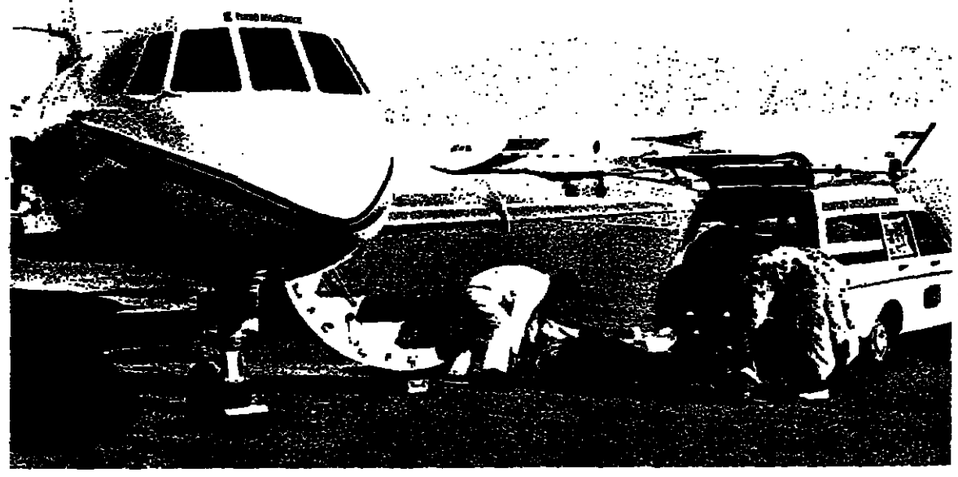

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29¼	ACF	2.24	5.9	7	111	38¼	37¾	38	—¼
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.2	7	342	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	—⅜
32⅛	13	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	169	18⅛	17⅜	17⅝	—⅜
14⅛	9⅞	APL	1	8.4		166	12	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
47¾	33¾	ARA	1.84	4.7	8	68	39	38¾	38¾	—¼
31⅞	21¾	ASA	1.40	5.0		525	28	27⅝	27¾	+⅝
14¼	8½	ATO	.48	4.2	5	74	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	—½
44¼	17	AVX	.50	1.2	13	78	43½	41½	41½	—2¼
22	21	AVX wt				15	22	21½	21½	—½
38⅞	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.8	13	759	37⅛	36	36¼	—⅞
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.4	5	174	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
6	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	.9	6	2	4½	4¼	4⅜	
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e	10.		24	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.9	6	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.5	5	929	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—⅞
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20	4.6	5	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
4	2	Aileen				85	3	2⅞	2⅞	
35⅛	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	1.9	10	131	33	31¾	32¼	—⅞
26⅞	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	4.8	11	117	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
15	11½	Akzona	.80	6.5	6	150	13⅝	12¼	12½	—1⅜
9⅛	7⅝	AlaP dpf	.87	11.		8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
95	78	AlaP pf	9	12.		z420	80	78	78	—¾
102	83	AlaP pf	9.44	11.		z100	86	86	86	
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z50	73½	73	73	—¾
16⅝	13⅞	Alagsco	1.40	9.2	9	12	15¼	15¼	15¼	
26⅞	13½	AlaskIn	.66	2.5	23	163	u27¼	26	26	—⅜
45½	23½	Albany	1	2.4	11	9	42⅝	42	42	—⅜
9¼	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.4	10	27	8⅜	8	8⅛	+⅛
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.7	8	42	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	—⅛
40⅝	30¼	AlcanA	2	5.1	5	433	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	—⅞
32	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.5	6	90	31⅛	31	31	
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	4.9	6	103	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
34⅝	18½	AllgCp	1	2.9	8	80	34⅝	34	34	—⅝
28⅞	25¾	AlgCp pf	2.86	10.		3	27½	27½	27½	
15	6½	AlgAir			5	605	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
29¼	18	AlgAir pf	1.87	8.2		1	23	23	23	—¼
26	13¾	AlgLud	1.28	4.9	5	203	u26¼	25⅝	25⅝	
41⅝	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.2		34	u42	41⅝	41¼	+⅛
23⅞	21	AlgLd pf	2.19	9.8		11	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	10.	7	199	17⅞	17½	17½	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s 1	6.4	7	22	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
35	20⅝	Allergan	.60	2.0	11	26	30⅛	30	30⅛	—⅜
39⅞	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.3	8	481	38⅛	37½	37⅝	—½
13⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	7.1	7	44	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
22½	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.0	12	9	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
27⅞	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.1	6	156	26¾	26½	26⅝	+½
38⅞	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.0	6	198	36⅛	36	36	—⅛
18⅜	11⅝	AllrAu	.64b	3.9	9	4	16½	16⅜	16¼	+¼
21⅞	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.4	8	17	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
57⅛	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.1	4	405	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅛
22¼	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.8	8	33	21½	21	21	—½
41⅝	36½	Amax	s 1.80	4.6	8	421	39⅞	39½	39½	—⅜
55⅛	43⅛	Amax pf	3	5.6		12	53⅜	53¼	53⅛	
32⅝	14	Amcord	1.40	4.6	8	144	30⅞	30½	30½	—⅜
25¾	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.6	6	28	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
42	31	Amrc pf	2.60	6.8		1	38½	38½	38½	—⅜
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.3	6	815	44½	42½	42½	—1¾
107½	56	AHes pf	3.50	3.7		11	96½	95	95	—1
19¾	10⅜	AmAir	.40	3.2	2	1222	13⅜	12⅝	12½	—⅞
9¼	4	AmAir wt				405	5½	4⅞	5	—½
22⅞	18¾	AAir pf	2.18	11.		62	19⅝	19⅜	19½	—⅛
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	7.6	7	21	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—⅛
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5	7.6	7	230	66½	66	66⅛	—⅛
32⅛	22½	ABrd pf	1.70	5.4		6	31½	31½	31½	+¼
33½	30⅝	ABrd pf	2.75	8.6		45	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
35⅞	28¾	ABrd pf	2.67	7.8		116	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+⅜
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	2.7	8	195	46¼	45¼	45½	—⅞
19½	13¼	ABldM	.70	4.5	7	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—⅛
41⅞	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.1	6	516	39⅝	39⅛	39½	
22¼	19¾	ACan pf	1.75	8.8		2	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
6⅞	2⅛	ACentry				62	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
31¾	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.5	8	635	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
14½	8⅜	AmDistl				50	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
35⅞	19⅜	ADT	1.16	5.2	9	49	22⅞	22½	22⅝	—½
23⅞	19⅞	AElPw	2.18	11.	9	959	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
38⅞	27¼	AmExp	1.80	5.3	7	299	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—1
15⅞	8¾	AFamil	.60b	4.8	6	104	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
22⅞	19	AGlBd	2e	9.8		33	20⅜	20½	20½	
20⅜	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.2		11	20¼	20	20	
38⅛	22⅞	AGnIns	1	2.8	6	167	36⅞	36	36	—1
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	3.5	9	x131	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	—⅜
20½	12	AmHoist	1	5.3	6	259	19⅜	19	19	—⅜
32¼	24⅞	AHome	1.50	5.2	12	1758	29⅛	28¼	29	
142	110½	AHome pf	2	1.5		2	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	+¼
33⅜	23⅜	AmHosp	.80	2.4	13	565	33¾	33	33¼	—⅜
13½	7½	AmInvt	.40	3.6	8	481	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
36¼	18	AMI	.80	2.3	12	563	u36⅞	35½	35½	—⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	1272	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.4	9	80	43⅝	43	43	—⅜
31¼	24⅛	ASLFl	n.60a	1.9	6	30	u31½	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
19⅞	10¼	AShip	.60a	4.4	58	113	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
58¼	39	AStand	3	5.3	7	74	57⅛	56⅛	57	—⅜
10⅝	6	ASteril	.32	3.4	10	1073	u10⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
32⅛	23½	AmStr	.80	2.5	4	67	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
64⅞	56⅜	ATT	5	8.9	7	1827	56½	d56¼	56¼	—⅜
67⅛	59¾	ATT pf	4	6.6		11	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	—⅛
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	8.0		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	
50¼	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		7	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	6.3	5	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21	15½	Ameron	1	5.1	6	3	19½	19½	19½	
15⅝	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.0	5	37	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
42⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	121	42½	42⅛	42¼	—⅛
23	15⅜	Amfac	1.20	5.4	5	233	22¾	22	22⅛	
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.0	12	133	38	37½	37½	—½
23⅞	13⅜	Ampco	.60	2.6	8	29	23⅞	23	23	—⅜
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex	.05e	.3	11	371	18⅛	18	18	—⅜
7⅛	2⅛	AmrepCp			9	38	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅜
23½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.8	8	259	20⅛	20	20	
7¾	6⅛	Amst pf	.68	9.9		22	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
44½	29¼	Amsted	2	4.8	7	27	42	41⅜	41⅜	—⅜
19¾	14¾	Anolog	s		15	93	18⅞	17½	18	—⅞
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.6	5	30	u18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
26	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.1	6	40	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	4.9	7	61	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
18⅜	8½	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	53	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
28⅛	18¾	Apache	s.40	1.5	11	207	28⅞	26½	26⅞	—1⅜
22½	7½	ApldDig			9	113	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
49¼	18½	ApldDig pf	1	4.3		5	23	23	23	—½
11½	5½	ApplMg			9	62	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
27⅝	17½	Arcata	1.12	4.4	7	119	26	25½	25½	—⅜
31¼	25	Arcol pf	2.16	7.1		8	30½	30½	30½	+⅜
25⅜	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.8	14	1254	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—1
11⅛	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.2	14	100	8⅝	8¼	8½	+¼
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	2	10.	7	190	19⅞	19⅝	19½	+⅛
112½	104½	AriP pf	10.70	10.		z100	104½	104½	104½	—1½
18	8⅜	ArkBst	.68b	5.5	23	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
45⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	4.8	10	66	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty				420	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada			9	125	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—⅜
23⅛	17	Armco	1.50	6.5	5	238	23½	23	23½	—¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.1		17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
55	47	Armr pf	4.75	9.8		z30	48½	48½	48½	—½
21	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	95	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.6	5	35	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	—⅜
22⅜	15⅜	AroCorp	1b	4.9	7	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
24⅝	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.9	7	45	24	23⅜	23¼	—½
18¾	12	Arvin	1	7.1	4	29	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
29¾	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.2		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
25½	13⅞	Asarco	1	4.0	5	1221	u25⅛	24⅞	25	—⅜
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2	5.2	5	139	39½	38⅞	38⅞	—⅞
21¼	15⅛	AsdDG	1.50	7.1	7	420	u21½	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.1	5	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
23½	17½	AtCyEl	1.84	9.3	8	672	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
70⅞	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.1	9	599	70	68	68	—2
84¼	58⅜	AtlRc pf	2.80	3.4		5	83⅞	82¼	82¼	—1
20⅞	9½	AtlasCp				150	16¾	16¼	16½	+½
37⅛	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.8	16	104	36⅜	35¾	35¾	—1⅛
35	18⅞	AvcoCp	1.20	4.8	3	588	26⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅜
70	42	Avco pf	3.20	6.0		5	53½	53½	53½	—½
19¾	12¼	Avery	.60	3.4	8	67	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
23¾	13¾	Avnet	.80	3.6	7	387	22⅛	22	22¼	+⅛
61⅜	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.6	12	342	51⅞	50⅛	50⅛	—1½
		— B—B—B —								
65¾	12⅛	BAV Lia	52c			15	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+⅛
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				29	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
12⅝	6⅜	Bache	.50a	4.4	6	172	11¾	11½	11½	—⅜
49	27	Bakrint	.60	1.3	15	213	48½	47⅛	47⅛	—1
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.1	9	93	38⅜	38	38⅛	+¼
60	28⅞	BldU pf	2.06	3.6		15	57⅝	57	57⅝	+⅝
28⅞	20⅝	BallCp	1.40	5.1	6	70	28	27	27¼	—⅜
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.3	28	728	40⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—1½
27⅜	21½	BaltGE	2.44	10.	7	x562	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
52⅞	45	Balt pfB	4.50	10.		y260	45	45	45	—⅛
24⅝	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.0	6	82	23⅝	23	23	+⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.4	10	132	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
31⅜	17⅝	BangPnt	.80	2.9	5	64	28	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
42½	25	BanP pf	2	5.2		2	38	38	38	+1
43¼	30⅞	BkNY	2.44a	6.3	5	438	41	38¾	38⅞	—1⅛
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	6.8	5	17	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	4.5	8	1476	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr	3	6.3	6	159	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	—⅜
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	9.3		33	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+½
18	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	10	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
50⅝	21¼	Barber	1.60	3.2	12	488	50½	49½	49⅝	—¾
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.36	2.5	11	588	14½	14	14¼	+¼
21⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80	3.8	6	4	21	21	21	
23½	14⅛	BarryW	s.52	2.4	13	131	23⅛	21	21⅝	—1
49¾	32¼	Bausch	2	4.2	8	104	47⅞	47	47⅛	
49½	33⅛	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	15	250	47½	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅜
9¾	2⅝	BayCalP			99	277	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
24	18⅜	BaySIG	2	8.6	7	16	23¼	23¼	23¼	—⅛
12½	9	BavkCla	.48	4.1	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
38	25	Bearing	.92	3.0	9	18	31⅝	31	31	—⅜
28¼	20⅛	BealFd	1.20	5.1	9	735	24	23⅜	23⅝	—½
58½	43⅜	Beat pf	3.38	6.9		58	49⅜	49	49	—⅛
29⅞	20	Beckm	.28	1.0	17	46	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	
39⅜	30⅞	BectnD	.84	2.4	12	561	35	34½	34¾	—¼
35½	20	Beech	1	3.0	10	472	34⅞	33	33½	—½
11⅛	2⅞	Beker			14	609	u11⅛	10¼	10¼	—⅜
44⅝	24⅞	BelcoP	s.80	1.9	9	272	42⅝	41¾	41¾	+⅛
30⅛	19¼	Belden	1.60	5.8	5	15	27⅜	27½	27½	—¼
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	4.9	6	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
22½	14⅝	BellHow	.96	4.5	15	445	21¾	20½	21¼	+⅜
11⅝	5⅞	BellInd	.20a	1.9	6	238	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
19⅞	17⅞	BelCd p	s1.52			9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
25⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	4.7	7	520	u30	29⅝	29⅝	+4⅝
42¾	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.1	6	185	u42½	42¼	42¼	
85½	68½	Bendix pf	3	3.6		1	84	84	84	+⅛
32⅛	21⅝	BenfCp	2	6.7	6	345	31	29⅞	29⅞	—⅜
51	43	Benet pf	4.50	10.		z20	45	45	45	—½
5¼	2⅜	BenqtB			14	2100	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
9⅝	3½	BerkeyP			12	79	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	52	27¼	26¾	26¾	—½
25⅜	19⅛	BethStl	1.60	6.9	3	327	23½	23¼	23¼	—½
42⅜	29⅝	BigThr	.80	1.9	15	90	42	41½	41½	—⅜
27½	14½	Binney	.88	3.2	12	238	25⅝	24¼	24¼	—1¼
36⅝	17⅛	BlsFSL	1.20	3.6	7	8	34¼	33⅛	33⅛	—¼
25¼	15½	BlackDr	.68	2.8	12	1476	25	24	24⅞	—1
23⅜	19⅛	BlairJn	s 1	4.4	7	x20	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—⅜
24¼	13¼	BlissL	1.10	4.8	7	29	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.60	6.3	9	144	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+¼
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	5.8	6	60	28⅞	27½	27½	—⅞
14	5⅜	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	9	35	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
7⅜	3⅞	BobbieBr			5	29	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
48⅝	37¼	Boeing	s 1	2.1	7	1543	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅜
38⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.2	6	150	37½	36	36	—1⅜
30⅛	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.1	6	352	25⅞	25½	25½	—¼
34½	26	BorgW	2	6.3	5	78	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—1¼
9⅞	4⅛	Bormns	.15e	2.7	4	42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	89	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
12	10	BosE pr	1.17	11.		48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15	12⅝	BosE pr	1.46	11.		6	13	13	13	+⅛
18⅝	9¾	BranIff	.44	3.6	7	927	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	—⅜
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.0	13	163	40⅛	39	39⅛	—⅞
30⅝	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.3	8	32	28	27¾	27¾	—⅜
38⅝	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.0	11	716	36⅝	35⅜	35⅝	—⅜
45⅝	35½	BristM pf	2	5.0		78	40	39½	40	
28⅞	16⅜	BrllPet	.53e	2.1	7	168	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08	6.8	10	x42	16	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
25	18⅞	BkyUG	2.02	8.6	7	19	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
26¾	24¼	BkUG pf	2.47	9.6		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
23⅛	14⅝	BwnSh	1	4.7	5	15	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	2.0	5	34	15	15	15	+¼
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	6.6	5	41	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.3	9	338	14⅛	13⅞	14	—⅛
18½	12¾	Brnswk	.80	5.5	6	357	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk pf	2.40	8.2		11	29½	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
41¼	20	BrushW	2	5.0	7	18	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.3	7	330	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
36½	22	BuffFo	1.80	5.0	8	46	36	34⅞	35⅞	+1
16⅛	10	Bundy	1	7.1	6	34	14⅛	14	14⅛	—¼
20¾	17⅛	BunkrH	1.90	11.		13	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
27⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.2	7	250	26⅞	26	26	
29¾	18	BnkR pf	1.50	5.8		19	27	26	26	—½
22⅝	16¼	BurlInd	1.40	7.7	7	570	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+⅛
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	3.5	5	401	62½	60¼	60¼	—1⅝
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	7.7		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	5.3		85	55¼	54	54	—1¼
29½	17½	Burndy	1	3.4	10	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	—¼
7½	2¼	BrnsRL	.10e	1.7		279	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
88	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20	3.0	11	595	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	—⅞
25¾	14	Butlrin	s.80	3.2	9	11	25⅜	25	25	—½
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes			40	66	11½	11¼	11¼	
		— C—C—C —								
65½	45½	CBI Ind	2a	3.3	13	12	59⅞	59¼	59⅜	
30¾	30	CBI Ind wt				3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	—½
62¼	44⅛	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	122	54	53⅝	53⅝	—⅜
11½	4⅜	CCI			4	246	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
31⅜	10	CI Rty	.20e	.7	234	26	30½	30⅝	30⅛	—⅛
59⅛	29	CIT	2.60	4.4	9	x725	59	58½	58½	
15	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.0	25	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
16	7⅞	CNA Fn			4	72	15⅛	15	15	
20½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.6		2	19½	19½	19½	
12⅝	9¼	CNAI	1.08a	9.8		9	11	11	11	+¼
56	47¼	CPC	3	5.5	8	125	55⅝	54¾	55	
17	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
24¼	14¼	CTS	.80	3.5	9	173	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	3.6	7	41	45¼	44¾	44⅝	—⅜
19	7¾	Cadence			4	28	16⅜	16¼	16½	—¼
36⅛	18¾	Caesars	s		56	825	25	24¼	24¼	—⅜
22	13	Calhn	.50b	2.3	12	220	21⅞	21½	21¾	+⅛
7¼	2⅜	CamerB			11	34	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
21⅞	17	CmRL g	s.50			194	u22½	21¾	22½	+½
38	31⅛	CamSp	1.76	5.4	8	15	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
28¾	19⅝	CampT	1.08	4.5	9	16	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
32½	18⅝	CdPac	g1.40e			518	u32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	—⅜
16⅛	9	CanalR	.44	4.2	20	37	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
24¾	18⅛	CanMll	n1.16	5.2	7	23	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
47¾	36¾	CapCits	.20	.4	11	15	45½	45¼	45⅛	—⅜
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	3.9	8	163	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
5⅜	3¼	Caring	g.07e			103	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
29¼	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.3	7	134	u29⅝	27	27	—2
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.3		z10	54	54	54	—½
11⅜	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	4.8	7	31	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
23⅞	18¼	CarPw	2.08	10.	7	217	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
29⅜	26⅛	CarP pf	2.67	10.		2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
32⅞	22¾	CarTec	1.70	6.0	7	50	u32⅜	31¾	31⅜	—⅜
23¼	16⅜	CarsPlr	1.10	6.2	5	45	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—1⅛
20⅞	13¾	CartHw	1.10	5.5	8	528	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
34	24¾	CartHw pf	2	6.0		14	33¼	33¼	33¼	
9½	6⅜	CartWal	.40	5.2	9	30	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
10⅝	6⅛	CascNG	.67r	6.6	7	35	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22½	14⅜	CastlCk	.80b	4.8	8	88	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
65	52⅜	CatrpT	2.10	3.7	8	1181	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	—⅜
15¼	10⅝	CecoCo	.60	4.3	4	x21	14	14	14	
48⅝	38½	Celanse	3.20	6.7	5	68	48⅛	47½	47½	—⅜
50¼	44⅛	Celan pf	4.50	9.8		2	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	—½
8⅛	3	Cenco			15	285	6⅜	6	6	—⅜
28⅞	14⅛	Centex	.25	1.0	11	274	26⅝	25⅜	26	
16½	14⅝	CenSoW	1.42	9.5	7	764	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
21⅞	18	CenHud	1.96	10.	6	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—¼
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	7	17	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—¼
29⅝	26	CnILt pf	2.87	11.		z810	26¼	26¼	26¼	—¾
28¼	24	CnILt pf	2.62	10.		z2600	26	25½	26	+¾
14⅛	12¼	CenIlPS	1.36	10.	7	99	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
36⅛	18	CenLoE	1.68	4.7	8	191	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	—¼
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	7	34	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
15⅝	11⅝	CenSova	.76	5.9	6	117	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
28⅜	23	CenTeL	1.84	6.8	8	53	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
54⅝	19¾	CentrDat	1b	2.0	18	321	52	49½	49⅝	—1⅞
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	7.0	7	33	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.0	11	35	18¼	18	18	—¼
23	15¼	CessAir	.80	3.6	8	249	23	22¼	22¼	—⅜
28	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.2	6	1132	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	—½
27¼	19¼	Chml pf	1.20	4.5		2	26¾	26¾	26¾	—¼
13⅝	9	ChamSp	.80	7.2	7	291	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—½
44⅞	4	CharlCo	.36		8	2259	38⅜	35½	35½	—2⅞
40	1	CharlCo wt				1120	33⅜	31	31⅜	—2¼
24⅝	21½	CharlCo pf				961	23⅞	21½	23	—⅞
38½	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	6.7	5	164	37⅜	36¼	36¼	—⅜
11	7⅜	ChasFd	.74e	7.0		18	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
43⅜	28⅜	ChasM	2.40	5.8	6	1125	42⅛	41½	41½	—⅜
81	72	ChasM pf	6.75	9.0		15	75½	75	75	—½
14¾	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	4.9	4	23	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
44¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	7.4	5	51	42¾	42¼	42⅛	+⅜
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf	1.87	8.7		29	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
51¾	31	ChesVa	1.50	3.4	10	40	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	—⅜
26⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.3	11	205	25	24⅞	25	—⅛
34½	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	7.6	4	255	30⅞	30½	30½	—⅜
19⅝	5¼	ChiMlw			13	46	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—½
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				32	27½	26½	27⅛	+½
32½	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.3	7	155	27⅞	27¼	27½	
7¼	3⅞	ChkFull				52	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—½
21⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			10	151	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—⅜
9⅝	4¼	Christn	.40e	4.3	5	73	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
22⅝	14⅜	Chroma	1.10	5.1	5	263	22¼	21¾	21⅜	—⅜
86	67½	Chroma pf	5	6.0		4	84	83	83	—1
12¾	7⅜	Chrysler	.20l			699	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
4⅞	2¼	Chrys wt				92	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
23⅛	14⅝	Chrys pf	2.75	17.		146	16	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
30⅞	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.2	11	62	27⅛	26⅞	27	+¼
30⅛	27⅜	CinBell	2.52	8.6	5	12	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	10.	8	67	19¾	19⅝	19¼	+⅛
46	39	CinG pf	4	10.		z200	40	39	40	+1
107⅜	94	CinG pf	9.30	9.3		z1080	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1⅛
25½	18¾	CinMil	s .65	3.0	8	34	22¼	22	22	—¼
29½	22⅛	Citicrp	1.30	5.4	6	819	25	24	24⅛	—⅜
75⅜	50	CitiesSv	3.60	4.9	12	371	74⅝	73⅞	74	—⅜
2½	1	CitzSoRl				140	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
22	12½	CityInv	1.20	6.0	4	2269	21	20	20	—⅞
2⅞	1	CityInv wt				97	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅛
34	21	CityIn pf	2	6.5		43	32½	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
45	31¾	ClarkE	2.20	5.0	6	60	44⅝	44	44	—½
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.5	7	259	29⅜	28½	28½	—⅜
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf	1.40	4.1	9	287	34⅜	34¼	34¼	—⅜
20⅝	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	9	250	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
11⅜	7	Clevepk	.60	6.7	21	94	9⅛	9	9	—¼
14¼	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.1	7	311	11	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
14½	8⅜	CluettPe	.60	5.6	6	200	10⅞	10¼	10¾	+½
12½	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	8.8		12	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
16⅛	5½	Coachm	.30l		25	39	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
30⅛	12⅜	CstlGs	.40	1.4	7	758	u30½	28⅞	29⅞	—⅜
30	17¾	CstSG pf	1.83	6.1		15	u30⅛	30	30	
30	14	CstSG pf	1.19	4.1		14	u30¼	29¼	29¼	—¾
8¾	5½	CocaBtl	.44	6.8	9	208	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
47	36½	CocaCl	1.96	5.0	12	395	40	39½	39½	—½
23	19½	CldwBk	s.88	3.9	7	33	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
16½	10½	ColeNt	.72	5.1	6	18	14	13¾	14	
7⅜	2⅞	Coleco				172	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
21½	15⅜	ColgPal	1.08	6.1	8	688	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—½
13⅛	8½	CollAik	.72	7.5	5	72	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
18⅞	9⅛	CollinF	.32	1.9	8	375	18⅛	17	17	—1⅛
34¾	19	ColPen	1.40	5.5	6	257	26⅜	25¼	25¼	—1⅛
51½	30½	ColtInd	2.50	5.4	6	x84	47⅛	46	46	—1½
35⅜	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	7.6	8	186	32⅜	32	32	—¼
59	53½	ColGs pf	5.62	10.		2	54	54	54	—½
26⅛	14⅛	ColuPct	.80e	3.4	5	418	24½	23⅜	23⅜	—⅜
26⅞	20½	ColSOh	2.32	9.5	11	73	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
108	98	CSO pf	10.52	10.		z190	104½	103¼	104½	+⅜
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.4		12	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.4	9	175	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅜
17	9⅜	CmbEq	.14b	1.1		157	12⅜	12½	12½	—¼
28	22⅞	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	863	24⅜	24½	24⅝	—⅛
20¼	17⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.6		13	18¾	18¾	18¾	
22⅛	18⅜	CwE pf	1.90	9.7		25	19½	19½	19½	
23⅝	19¼	CwE pf	2	10.		14	20	20	20	—¼
98⅞	83½	CwE pf	8.38	9.6		3	87	87	87	—¼
27⅜	25	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		5	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
31	25¼	CwE pf	2.87	10.		9	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
47½	36⅜	Comsat	2.30	5.4	8	148	42⅞	42½	42½	—⅜
25½	12⅜	CoPsyc	.60	2.5	12	x75	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
22¼	18¾	ComPS	1.88	9.2	7	4	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅜
48⅝	28⅝	Comptgr	.28	.7	11	37	39⅜	38	38	—1
17⅜	9⅛	CompScl			14	724	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
35⅞	23⅝	Cptvsn	s		20	267	34¼	32	32	—2
19½	15½	ConAg	s 1.16	6.9	5	27	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
33⅜	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	5.8	5	108	31¾	31⅛	31¼	+¼
33⅞	16¼	Congolm	1	3.8	8	313	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	
39½	34⅛	ConnGn	n1.32	3.5	6	177	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
27⅛	17	ConnM	2	7.5	22	68	27⅛	26⅜	26⅝	—¼
18¼	15⅜	CnnNG	1.60	9.0	9	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
41	24⅝	Conoco	1.70	4.3	7	822	40	39¼	39⅝	—⅛
23⅛	12⅜	Conrac	.80	4.5		11	18	17⅝	17½	—⅜
25	21	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	179	23⅜	23⅛	23½	
80⅛	69½	ConE pf	6	7.8		1	76½	76½	76½	—½
51½	45½	ConE pf	5	10.		2	48	48	48	
26⅛	21	ConFds	1.60	6.4	7	200	25⅛	24¾	25	
67	54	ConF pf	4.50	7.4		6	62	60¾	60⅝	+½
33½	19¾	CnsFrt	1.30	4.8	5	43	27¼	27	27⅛	—⅜
45	33⅜	CnsNG	3	7.0	6	74	42⅜	42½	42⅝	—⅛
25¼	19	ConsPw	2.36	11.	6	110	22⅛	22	22	
48½	40	CnPw pf	4.50	11.		z280	41	40½	40½	—1⅞
58⅞	51⅞	CnPw pf	4.52	8.6		z10	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+1¼
84¼	69½	CnPw pf	7.45	10.		z250	71½	71½	71½	—⅜
88	72⅛	CnPw pf	7.72	9.9		100	77⅝	74½	77⅝	+3⅛
86½	73	CnPw pf	7.76	10.		z10	74	74	74	—½
86⅞	72	CnPw pf	7.68	10.		260	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	+3½
26⅞	21½	CnPw pr	2.50	11.		2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—¼
24⅛	19½	CnPw pr	2.23	11.		11	20½	20½	20½	
26½	21⅛	CnPw pf	2.43	11.		39	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅜
17½	7⅜	ContAir	.30e	2.0	5	1607	16⅜	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅜
7⅝	3⅜	ContCop			12	246	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+½
27⅞	22⅜	CntlCorp	2	7.9	5	444	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
33	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.4	8	289	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
25¼	21¾	CntGp pr	2	9.3		2	21½	d21½	21½	—¼
49	47⅜	CntGp pr wi	4.50	9.5		353	47¾	d47½	47½	—¼
32	24¼	Contlll	1.60	5.4	6	350	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
17⅝	14⅛	ContTel	1.36	7.9	8	196	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
48⅝	28⅜	CtlData	.40	.9	7	648	46⅜	44	44	—2¼
49½	43¾	CnDt pf	4.50	9.9		z30	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	—¼
8¾	3⅞	CookUn	.32	3.8	13	345	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
59⅜	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.2	9	109	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	
36¼	31⅝	Coopl pf	2.90	8.4		16	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅜
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.60	2.8	9	89	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
17	10¼	CoopTR	.80	5.7	4	15	14	13⅞	14	
17	13¼	CopT pf	1.25	8.1		1	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
25	17⅜	Copeind	.84	4.1	8	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
31½	15⅜	Coppwd	1.36	6.6	5	14	21	20¾	20½	—⅜
6⅝	3⅜	Corduro	.44	8.4	9	116	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
17⅝	12⅞	Corein	s .58	3.4	7	49	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅛
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.0	9	439	63½	62	62	—2⅛
31⅛	20½	CarrBlk	1.56	5.4	11	17	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
26	16½	Cowles	1	4.0	20	16	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
64⅝	46⅝	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	11	13	62⅛	62¼	62¼	
13½	8⅛	Craig	.50	6.0	15	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	3.9	8	229	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	
12⅞	6⅞	CredtF	.44	4.2	8	87	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	5.9	5	162	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	+¼
53	37	CrckN pf	3	5.9		9	51	50½	51	+1⅛
27¼	22⅜	CrckN pf	2.18	8.4		34	26¼	26	26½	
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	5.8	6	20	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—¼
33¼	19¾	CrouHi	1.25	3.9	10	122	32¼	32¼	32¼	—⅛
35⅜	26½	CrwnCk			8	103	33¾	33⅝	33⅞	
43⅛	29¾	CrwZel	2.10	5.6	8	201	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	—¼
54¼	32	CrumF	2.52	5.3	5	123	49⅛	47⅜	47⅜	—1⅞
18⅛	9⅞	Culbro	.60	6.2		22	10	d 9¾	9¾	—⅛
41⅞	29⅜	CumEn	1.80	5.3	5	41	35⅛	34	34⅛	—1¼
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	2.8	8	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
11⅞	10	CurrInc	1.10	11.	4	18	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
20⅛	11⅛	CurtW	.88	4.7	8	166	18⅛	17	17	—1
27½	21⅜	CurtW A	2	7.8		1	25½	25½	25½	
29⅜	17½	Cyclo	s .88	3.2	4	87	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	—1½
40	15⅛	Cyprus	.80b	2.0	11	300	u40⅛	40	40⅛	+⅛
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	53	10⅛	10¼	10¼	—⅛
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.1	163	587	7⅝	6½	6½	—⅝
18⅞	9½	DanRiv	1	5.9	5	80	17⅜	17	17	—½
31⅞	25⅜	DanaCp	1.48	5.1	6	81	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
23¾	15	Daniel	.26b	1.2	11	14	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—½
48	34½	DartInd	1.80	3.9	8	304	46⅜	45⅝	46	+⅜
48½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.3		112	46⅝	46	46⅛	+1
74½	52¼	DataGen			14	291	69	67¼	67½	—1⅜
49⅝	25⅜	DataTer	.30	.7	13	148	42¾	40	40⅛	—1⅝
88½	48	Datapnt			14	455	83¾	82⅝	82½	+1¼
17⅜	13⅜	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	42	16⅛	16¼	16¼	—¼
44⅛	33¾	DaytHd	1.60	3.6	7	110	u44⅞	44½	44⅛	—⅜
17⅜	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	10.	9	79	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Deere	1.60	4.1	8	594	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
14½	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	9.9	7	96	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
58	36½	DeltaA	1.20	2.7	6	463	44¼	43¾	44	+⅛
14¾	7¼	Deltona			19	80	14⅛	13½	13½	—⅜
21⅜	17¾	DenMf	s 1	5.1	7	27	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
34⅛	17⅜	Dennys	.88	4.6	7	x181	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
22⅝	13⅜	Dentsply	.88	5.5	10	178	16	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
15½	10	DeSoto	1	8.0	10	47	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅜
16¾	13⅜	DetEd	1.60	11.	8	258	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
74	59⅛	DetE pf	5.50	8.1		2	68¼	68⅛	68¼	
97	81	DetE pf	9.32	11.		z140	87	85½	85½	
86⅛	69	DetE pf	7.68	10.		z70	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	+⅛
27⅞	24⅜	DE-pfB	2.75	11.		7	25⅝	25	25	—⅜
103	95	DetE pf	9.72	9.7		z2000	100¼	100¼	100¼	—⅜
24⅛	19¾	DetE pr	2.28	11.		6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+¼
25⅜	16	Dexter	1	4.1	9	64	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9¼	DiGior	.56	5.3	6	86	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	5.6	7	18	21½	21½	21½	
42	30	Diaml	2.20b	5.3	9	72	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—⅜
29⅝	19	DiamS	1.48	5.8	8	221	26⅛	25½	25½	—½
30	16⅛	Diebold	.70	2.5	13	163	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
65⅛	44⅛	DigitalEq			15	573	64⅛	62⅜	62⅝	—1½
14⅝	7	Dillingm	.60	4.8	5	130	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
27¼	20½	Dillngm pf	2	8.0		2	25⅛	25	25	
23¼	22	Dillon	s 1.08	4.8	11	16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	
46½	33	Disney	.48	1.2	12	482	40⅝	40	40	
5½	1⅝	Divrsfdln			10	407	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
6⅞	2⅛	DivrsMtg				218	6	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
20¼	13⅞	DrPeppr	.68	4.6	12	289	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—⅛
36	14	Documat			11	50	24⅜	23½	23½	—⅜
42	34⅝	DmeM g	s.32			228	40⅞	39⅝	40	+⅛
6½	3½	DonLJ	.14	3.1	14	96	4⅜	4¼	4½	—⅛
33¼	25½	Donnly	1	3.5	9	19	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—½
21	11	Dorsey	.75	3.9	7	66	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
60¾	39½	Dover	1.72	2.9	10	35	59⅜	59½	59½	
30⅞	24⅜	DowCh	1.40	4.7	8	1275	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	—⅜
39⅝	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.7	13	63	u39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Dravo	1.28	4.2	8	52	31⅛	30½	30⅝	+⅛
52½	35	Dressr	1.10	2.2	9	331	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	—⅜
17¼	14½	DrexB	1.60	9.9		16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
20⅛	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.3	8	23	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
45⅝	38¾	duPont	s 2	4.8	7	793	43	41¾	41⅝	—1⅜
62¼	53⅜	duPnt pf	4.50	8.2		3	55	55	55	—¼
20¾	16½	DukeP	1.80	9.7	7	635	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
101¾	85⅞	Duke pf	8.70	9.5		z370	91¼	90⅞	91¼	
97	79⅛	Duke pf	8.20	9.5		z710	87	86½	86½	+¼
29½	26	Duke pf	2.69	10.		12	26½	26½	26½	
40	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.5	13	154	39½	38⅞	38⅞	—½
17⅞	14¼	DuqLt	1.80	12.	12	205	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
26¼	21	Duq pr	2.31	11.		z200	21¼	21¼	21¼	
28¾	24¼	Duq pr	2.75	11.		z100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
11⅛	6	DutchB	.16	1.6		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	DynAm	.10a	1.6	7	37	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
		— E—E—E —								
38⅞	24⅛	EG&G	.60	1.7	13	67	37½	36	36	—1½
3½	2	EMI	.18e	8.0	14	301	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
36	21	E Sys	1.28	3.4	12	47	u36¼	35½	35¾	—⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	3.9	8	271	23⅛	22¾	22¾	—⅜
27	17⅜	Easco	1.20	5.9	7	9	20⅜	20½	20½	—⅜
15⅜	7	EastAir			4	512	9	8⅜	8⅝	—⅛
25⅜	22½	EsAir pf	2.69	12.		12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
24	13	EastGF	.92	4.4	11	322	21¾	20⅜	20⅝	—⅜
16¾	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	8	11	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	—⅛
66⅝	52⅞	EsKod	2.40	4.3	9	1536	57⅛	56⅛	56¼	—1½
43¾	33	Eaton	2.58	6.0	5	54	43⅛	43¼	43¼	
18⅞	14⅜	Echlin	.44	2.7	11	2499	16¼	16	16¼	—⅛
32½	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.2	12	64	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
35	24⅛	EdisBr	1.32	4.2	7	46	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	—⅜
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.7	5	22	17⅛	16¼	16¼	—⅜
22⅞	13⅜	ElPaso	1.32	6.1	7	757	21⅞	21½	21⅜	+⅛
24⅞	21	EPG dpf	2.35	10.		2	23	23	23	
12⅜	8⅞	ElcorCp	.20	1.9	7	14	10⅝	10⅜	10½	—⅜
12½	5⅛	ElecAssc			12	66	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
28	15⅜	EDS	1	3.9	14	13	26	25⅜	25⅜	—⅜
8½	3¼	ElMeMg			5	144	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
11¼	7⅛	EMM pf	.75k			2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅜
28⅜	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.2	7	61	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
6⅞	3½	Elixir			4	90	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
51⅜	24⅝	Eltra	1.48	3.0	11	4	49½	49½	49½	+¼
39¼	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.0	11	139	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	
28⅜	16⅝	EmryA	1	4.3	13	184	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+¼
44⅜	30¼	Emhart	2.40	6.0	7	71	40⅜	40	40	—¾
15	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	11.	7	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5⅜	4⅛	EmpD pf	.47	9.4		z1020	5	d 4½	5	
6	5	EmpD pf	.50	10.		z50	5	5	5	
10⅞	8½	EmpD pf	.92	10.		z450	9	9	9	
25½	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	2.0	7	24	24½	24	24½	+¼
39⅜	23⅝	EnsMC	1.50	3.9	6	561	38½	37⅞	38⅛	+⅜
21	13⅝	EnnisB	s.56	3.1	8	38	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
27⅛	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	5.3	11	290	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
16⅛	13⅞	Entex	s .80	4.9	8	280	u16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+⅛
28⅜	16	Envrtec	1	4.8	16	19	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
26¼	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.4	8	13	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
13	10¼	Equimk	.96	8.7	6	4	11	11	11	+¼
26½	22⅛	Eqmk pf	2.31	10.		10	23	22⅞	23	—⅛
21¼	17⅜	EquiG	s1.64	7.7	5	51	u21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	+⅛
21⅛	16¼	EqtLf	2	11.	10	35	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
29½	23⅜	Esmrk	1.84	6.5	7	592	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+⅛
23⅜	8½	Esquire	.70	3.3	7	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
17	10⅛	EssexCh	.70	5.1	6	29	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	—⅜
27⅞	9⅞	Estrlin	.80	3.2	8	115	27	25⅛	25⅞	—1½
29¼	19⅜	Ethyl	1.35	4.6	6	31	u30	29⅜	29⅝	—⅜
25⅞	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.5	5	354	23⅜	22	22	—1½
14⅝	12⅝	Evan pf	1.40	11.		8	13	12⅝	12⅝	
19¾	18⅛	Evan pf	2.10	11.		4	19	18⅝	19	+¼
35½	23½	ExCelO	1.90	5.7	7	21	33⅜	33½	33½	—¼
57	47½	Exxon	4	7.3	8	2426	56⅛	54⅝	54¾	—1⅜
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	5.0	6	128	28½	28	28	—⅛
39	31½	FMC pf	2.25	5.9		4	38	38	38	
13⅝	7¼	Fabrge	.40	4.1	9	310	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—⅜
8	5	FabriCtr	.28	3.1	4	15	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
6½	3⅞	FacetEnt			84	82	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
35¼	25	Fairchd	s 1	3.0	7	97	33⅜	33	33	—⅜
11⅛	8⅜	FairmtF	.76	7.2	12	36	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
16⅛	9	FamDlr	.40	2.6	8	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17	11⅛	FrWstFn			5	29	14⅜	14⅛	14½	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FarahMf				46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4	Fedders				221	4⅜	4½	4⅜	—¼
46¼	31⅞	FedCo	2.40	5.7	5	152	42	41⅜	42	+⅜
29⅞	21	FedExpr			11	170	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—1⅛
20¼	15⅜	FdMog	s1.08	6.0	5	169	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
19⅜	15	FedNM	1.28	6.8	6	111	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
29⅜	18⅝	FedPB	.90	3.5	23	156	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—½
17⅝	12⅛	FdSignl	s.80	5.0	7	20	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
39⅛	28⅛	FedDSt	1.70	5.4	8	136	32⅜	31	31¼	—⅜
32⅝	18⅛	Ferro	1.20	5.0	6	124	24⅝	24	24	—⅜
13½	7	FldFln	.60	4.5	5	33	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+⅛
35⅝	29⅛	FldUnl	2.80	8.3	6	13	34⅛	33¾	33¾	—⅜
37¾	27⅛	Fldcst	1.40a	4.7	5	22	30⅜	30	30	—½
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.3	11	304	16½	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
11	8⅛	Filmwy pf				9	10⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅜
19	10	FinCpA	.50	3.0	6	27	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
19½	11⅜	FinSBar	1	5.6	5	102	19⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—1
45½	21¼	FintFed	1.40	4.1	6	62	34½	33⅜	33⅝	—⅞
13⅞	10⅝	Firestn	1.10	10.		1340	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
21¾	14	FtChrt	.80	4.0	6	424	20½	20¼	20¼	—⅜
25⅛	16⅛	FstChic	1.20	6.4	6	399	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	—⅜
48¾	31⅛	FtBnTx	1.56	3.9	8	2	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	—⅛
42⅛	31¼	FtInBn	1.40	3.5	9	17	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+⅜
18⅝	8	FstMiss	.40	2.3	37	275	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—1
33	25⅜	FstNBo	2.20	6.9	5	19	32	31⅞	31⅞	—⅛
25¼	21	FNStBn	2.20	8.8	6	7	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
16⅞	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	9.1	8	x173	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
3½	1⅞	FstPa wt				30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
3⅛	1½	FtPaMtg				27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
19⅞	10½	FtUnRt	1.20	6.6	19	181	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅜
8¼	6½	FtVaBk	.50	6.5	6	48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	6.8	5	16	27⅜	27½	27½	—⅛
36	19⅝	FischM	1.40	5.4	7	27	26⅛	26	26	
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	6.2		80	9¾	9½	9⅝	
21¼	13¼	FishrSci	.52	2.6	8	154	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
16¾	7⅝	FleetEnr	.52	5.8	4	494	9⅝	8⅞	9	—¼
21⅞	15½	Fleming	.90	5.0	7	26	18	18	18	—⅛
24⅝	13	FlexiV	.80	5.1	5	161	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
15	13⅛	Flexl pf	1.61	12.		6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
50⅝	25¼	Flntkt	1.40b	2.8	6	287	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	—¼
29	25⅞	FlaPL	2.40	9.8	7	339	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
32⅝	27⅜	FlaPow	2.76	9.4	7	196	29½	29¼	29½	—⅛
40¼	20⅞	FlaStl	1.80	4.7	4	34	39⅜	38½	38½	—⅜
39¾	34½	Fluor	s 1	2.6	10	513	39⅜	37⅜	37⅜	—1⅜
23	16⅛	FooteC	1.70	8.2	7	53	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
46⅝	37⅛	FordM	4	9.2	3	1330	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
24⅞	17⅞	ForMK	1.56	6.3	5	76	u24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
39⅜	27⅛	FMK pf	1.80	4.5		10	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
14	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.9		49	12⅝	12½	12½	
47⅛	35½	FrtHow	1.32	2.9	11	4	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
26⅜	19⅛	FosWh	s.64	2.5	8	661	26⅛	25½	25⅞	—⅛
19¼	5⅝	Fotomat	.25l		25	219	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
44⅝	24⅛	FourPhs			12	56	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	—1⅜
14⅝	8¾	FoxStaP	.68	6.8	6	555	10¼	9⅞	10	
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	2.9	11	5	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—¼
11½	5⅛	FrankM	.30	3.0	6	99	10⅛	9⅞	10	—¼
48¼	30	FrptMn	s1.20	2.6	15	607	47½	45⅞	46	—1⅜
20	11	Frigtm	.30	2.5	10	122	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
40	25⅝	Fruehf	2.40	7.2	5	178	33⅜	33½	33½	—⅛
14⅝	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.3	4	357	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	—½
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf	1.25	8.8		9	14⅛	14¼	14¼	—½
		— G—G—G —								
14⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.0	5	166	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
19⅛	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.5		48	16	16	16	—¼
37⅜	23⅜	GATX	2	5.5	8	270	37¼	36¼	36⅜	—⅜
46	30	GAT pf	2.50	5.4		1	46	46	46	
34	12½	GCA	.20	.6	20	27	32⅝	32	32	—½
14⅛	6⅝	GDV			5	161	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
7⅞	4½	GF Eqp			10	207	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
27⅛	12¼	GK Tec	1.10	5.6	10	249	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	—1
27¼	20	GK pf	1.94	7.4		34	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—½
4	1¾	GMR Pr			34	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
38⅛	23⅜	GamSk	1.50	5.1	5	34	29½	29	29½	+⅜
49	39½	Gannett	1.76	3.9	13	103	45¾	44½	44⅝	—½
13½	6⅜	GapStr	.38	4.5	5	17	8½	8⅜	8½	
29⅝	18⅛	Garfink	1.24	6.8	6	56	18⅝	d18	18¼	—⅜
16¼	12⅜	GasSvc	1.28	8.3	6	25	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
9	6	Gatewy	.60	6.8	4	102	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO	.32	.8	20	186	43	41½	41⅝	—1
35½	23	Gelco	1	3.0	10	68	33⅞	33	33	
27⅝	20¼	GemCa				14	u27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
13	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	9.7		17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
64⅝	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.0	25	266	64⅛	61⅜	61⅞	—2⅜
17⅜	14	GnBcsh	.80	4.8	4	20	17	16½	16½	—½
14⅝	6¼	GnCore	s		14	71	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
25⅛	18	GCinm	s .56	2.3	10	74	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
43	27¼	GDyn	s 1.20	2.9	7	311	41⅝	41	41	—⅜
59¼	50	GDyn pf	4.25	7.3		103	58½	58	58½	+½
55¼	45½	GnEl	2.80	5.3	9	945	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	—⅛
36½	28¼	GnFds	2	5.8	7	291	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	—⅜
47	21⅜	GnGth	1.56e	3.4	34	380	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
21¾	9⅛	GnHost	.70	3.4	9	29	20½	20	20½	+¼
47⅜	22½	GnInst	.80	2.0	9	525	42	40	40½	—1½
46	31	GnInstr pf	3	6.8		3	44⅛	44¼	44¼	
21½	10¼	GenMed	.44	3.9	8	58	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅜
31⅛	23⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.3	9	284	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—⅜
66¼	53⅝	GnMot	6.30e	11.	4	2038	59⅞	58⅛	58⅝	—1
69⅝	59	GMot pf	5	8.4		1	59¾	59⅞	59⅞	—⅛
18⅝	9⅜	GnPort	.80	4.8	5	65	17⅛	16½	16⅝	—⅜
19⅝	8¼	GPU	1.40e	14.	5	553	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
14	5	GnRefr			71	22	12⅜	11⅞	12	—⅛
37⅜	24⅝	GnSignl	1	2.9	11	x182	34⅝	34¼	34¼	—⅜
11	6¾	GnSteel	.40b	4.2	8	28	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
32⅛	26⅝	GTE	2.72	9.7	6	1026	28⅝	28	28	—⅜
28	24	GTE pf	2.48	10.		19	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
15½	13⅜	GTFl pf	1.30	9.8		z100	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
31⅜	20	GTire	1.50	6.9	5	294	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Genesco			22	53	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
24	18⅜	Geosrc g	s1.20			72	23⅛	22½	22⅝	—½
26½	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.3	12	x198	26½	25⅝	26½	+⅜
32	24	GaPac	1.10	3.8	9	962	28⅞	28½	28⅝	—⅛
36¼	34⅛	GaPac pf	2.24	6.4		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
34⅝	34	GaPac pfB				2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
24⅞	23	GaPw pf	2.56	11.		33	24	23¾	24	—⅛
27¼	22⅜	GaPw pf	2.52	11.		3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
29⅛	24⅝	GaPw pf	2.75	10.		6	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅜
81	69	GaPw pf	7.72	11.		z90	70⅛	70	70	
39⅛	21¼	GerbSc	.80	2.1	11	79	37½	37½	37½	—1⅛
34	24	GerbPd	1.62	5.9	9	84	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅛
61⅞	33	Getty	1.40	2.4	11	433	59½	58	58	—1½
11⅞	6⅛	GiantPC	.60	6.8	12	9	10⅛	10	10	—¼
16⅝	10¼	GibrFn	.60	3.9	7	291	16⅛	15⅜	15¼	—⅜
24½	12¼	GldLew	1	4.4	5	330	24	22⅝	22⅝	—1½
16⅜	12	GiffHll	s.92	6.0	5	20	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
33	23⅝	Gillette	1.72	4.5	7	839	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	—⅜
12¼	6¼	GinosInc	.20	2.4	5	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	—⅛
25⅜	14	GleasW	.80	3.9	6	119	21⅛	20⅜	20⅝	—⅜
27⅛	10⅞	GlobMar	.20	.8	11	569	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
17	10⅛	GldWFn	.50	3.2	5	155	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
23⅞	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	6.3	4	313	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
18⅞	15	Goodyr	1.30	8.5	5	457	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
23½	16⅜	GordJw	.60	2.6	5	174	23½	23⅜	23⅛	
33⅞	22⅜	Gould	1.72	6.1	8	568	28⅛	28	28	—½
33½	25⅛	Grace	2.05	6.2	7	555	u33⅝	33	33⅛	+⅜
39	31	Grainer	.92	2.4	12	30	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—½
17¼	10⅛	Granitvl	1	8.1		25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
19⅛	11⅛	GrayDr	.80	6.7	8	13	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
10⅝	5	GtAtPc				109	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
32¼	22⅛	GtLkint	.68	2.2	5	43	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
27¾	21⅛	GNIrn	2.25e	8.7	9	4	25¾	25½	25⅝	+⅛
38¾	29⅜	GtNoNk	1.48	3.8	8	77	37½	37¼	37¼	

Demand for cement is outpacing supply in the United States and shortages are becoming critical.

Lonestar is committed to a major capacity expansion program, utilizing the latest technology to reduce energy consumption and safeguard the environment.

LONESTAR

America's leading producer of cement and allied products. For more information about this thriving corporation, write: Lone Star Industries, Inc., Dept. 3, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
27⅛	16¾	GtWFin	s.84	3.2	6	116	27	26⅝	26
14⅝	11	Grewh	1.04	6.9	9	317	15⅛	14⅞	15
2⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				421	2	1⅞	2
11⅞	7⅛	GrowG	.44b	4.6	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9
6½	3½	GthRty				2	5⅜	5⅜	5
21⅞	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	6.6	11	45	18⅛	18⅛	18
12⅞	11¼	Guardin	s.32	2.6	7	18	12⅜	12½	12
18⅞	11⅛	GlfWstn	.75	4.6	4	1104	16⅜	16⅛	16
86	55⅝	GlfW pf	3.87	4.9		1	79	79	79
38⅛	28⅝	GlfW pf	2.50	7.0		13	35⅞	35½	35
31⅞	22¼	GulfOil	2.05	6.8	6	2056	31⅜	30	30
15⅝	8½	GulfRes	.32	2.0	8	642	15⅝	15½	15
21½	14⅝	GulfR pf	1.30	6.2		6	21	20⅝	21
20½	15¼	GulfR pf	1.60	7.8		46	u21	20½	20
13⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	11.	7	279	12¾	12⅛	12
50	42	GlfSU pf	4.40	9.7		z20	45⅛	45⅛	45
27¼	12⅝	GulfUtd	1	4.5	10	1110	23⅝	22	22
14⅝	6	Gulton	.50	3.7	9	31	13⅜	13½	13
		— H—H—H —							
5¼	2⅝	HMW			5	105	4⅞	4½	4
8⅝	4⅝	Halocq			4	16	7⅞	7⅞	7
29⅝	22	HallFB	1.34	4.8	10	17	28⅜	27⅞	28
79½	58⅝	Hallibt	1.80	2.3	11	581	78⅛	77⅛	77
26	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.2	6	64	23⅛	22⅝	22
16½	14	HanJS	1.51e	38.		19	14⅝	14½	14
21½	17⅜	HanJl	1.84a	9.9		10	18⅝	18⅝	18
34¼	10⅝	Hndlmn	1	8.4	5	142	12	11⅞	11
25¼	14⅝	HandyH	.60	2.4	13	48	25⅛	24⅝	25
41¼	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	4.7	6	46	39	38⅝	38
41⅛	28⅝	HarBrJ	1.44	3.8	10	80	39	38⅝	38
17	8¼	Hardees	.24	1.7	6	79	14⅝	14¼	14
25⅝	11⅜	Harnish	1	4.2	35	966	24⅛	23½	23
39	15⅝	Harrah	.50	1.6	16	1353	31⅜	31	31
34⅜	26⅛	HarcBk	2	6.4	7	36	31½	31⅛	31
37	25⅞	Harris	.72	2.3	13	122	31¼	30⅞	30
36⅞	28	Harsco	1.80	5.8	6	57	31½	31⅛	31
16	10	HartSM	.88	6.6	6	53	13⅜	13⅜	13
27⅛	16⅝	HarteHk	.56	2.4	13	4	24	23¾	23
13	7	HartfZd	.40b	3.9	5	26	11	10⅞	10
16½	14⅜	HatlSe	1.50	9.9	10	6	15⅛	15⅛	15
28¼	23⅛	HwllEl	2.24	9.2	7	22	24½	24⅛	24
25¾	13¾	HayesA	1.28	8.5	16	40	15⅝	14⅞	15
18⅝	10¼	Hazeltn	.60	3.6	7	23	16⅞	16⅛	16
22½	6	HeathTec	s		6	179	u23⅛	21⅝	21
16⅜	8½	Hecks	.30	1.8	9	758	u17½	15⅞	17
17½	4⅝	HeclaM			10	669	16	15½	15
44	20	HellmB	s 1	2.6	11	51	39⅛	38	38
44½	34½	HeinzH	2	5.0	8	93	40½	39¾	39
34⅝	27⅛	Heinz pf	1.70	5.7		20	30	30	
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC			8	109	8⅜	8	8
34	16	HellrInt	1.20	3.7	10	265	33½	32¼	32
68	35⅝	HelmrP	.48	.7	14	78	u69	68	68
2⅞	1⅜	HemCap				67	2⅛	2¼	2
8½	7⅛	HemInc	.60e	7.9		1	8⅛	8⅛	8
21⅜	14½	Hercuis	1.10	5.4	7	465	21⅛	20¼	20
25	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	5.7	7	58	24⅝	24⅛	24
11¾	7	Hesston				243	10⅛	10	10
18	14⅝	Hesln pf	1.60	9.7		11	16⅜	16½	16
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin	1.52	5.2	9	107	29⅞	29¼	29
57¾	46⅛	HewltPk	s.40	.7	16	778	56½	55	55
11⅜	5½	HighVlt	.10	1.0	13	94	10⅝	10⅛	10
38⅝	25⅛	Hillenbd	1.08	3.1	8	23	35¼	35¼	35
35⅝	22	Hilton	1	3.2	9	288	32⅛	31⅜	31
23¼	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	5.8	8	111	21⅛	20⅝	20
32⅝	15⅝	Holiday	.66	3.1	10	1302	22⅛	21⅞	21
25½	15	HollyS				45	22⅛	21	21
11⅛	9⅜	HmeG pf	1.10	11.		34	10⅜	10⅛	10
41⅜	29	Homst	1.20a	2.9	11	908	u42	40⅝	40
28	22	Honda	.37e	1.4	24	5	26⅛	26⅛	26
82½	59⅛	Honwll	2.60	3.3	8	579	81	78⅛	78
25⅞	18⅜	HoovU	1.24	5.8	6	30	21⅝	21⅜	21
11⅜	2⅛	Horizon				291	11⅛	10½	10
37⅛	24⅝	HospCo	.50	1.4	13	211	36⅜	36¼	36
19⅛	13	HostInt	.60	3.3	6	22	18⅛	18⅛	18
36⅛	23⅝	HougM	1.40	4.0	8	17	35⅝	34⅞	34
8	5⅝	HousFb	.36	6.1	17	75	6	5⅛	5
22	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	6.8	6	268	21⅜	21¼	21
48½	38⅝	HouF pf	2.37	4.9		2	48	48	48
35½	28⅝	HouF pf	2.50	7.6		5	32⅝	32⅝	32
32⅛	26⅞	HousIn	2.36	7.9	6	632	30⅞	29⅞	29
32⅞	19¾	HousNG	1.18	3.5	9	60	31⅝	31¼	31
17	9	HowdJn	.44	3.3	8	815	14	13⅜	13
19¾	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.64	8.7	11	31	19	18⅝	18
23	16½	HudMn	g.30e			22	22⅛	22	
21	8¼	Huffy	.68	3.8	8	78	18⅛	17⅞	17
42½	41	HughsTl	s.84	2.0	12	485	u42⅛	41⅝	41
36⅞	14¼	Human	.75	2.2	14	244	35⅛	33⅝	34
24⅝	21⅝	Huma pf	2.50	11.		56	22⅛	22⅛	22
17⅛	11	HuntCh	.40	2.9	10	346	14⅝	13⅞	13
16½	9½	HuntIR			16	15⅝	15⅜	15	
24	13⅛	HuttEF	.80	4.2	4	160	20½	19¼	19
15	9⅝	Huyck	.72	4.8	11	1276	u15½	14⅞	14
		— I—I—I —							
32⅜	22½	IC Ind	1.84	6.2	5	203	30⅝	29⅝	29
50⅜	39⅞	IC In pf	3.50	7.7		43	47	45⅜	45
8	4	ICN				300	5⅜	5⅛	5
49¼	36	INACp	3	6.5	5	226	47	46⅛	46
26¼	23	INA pf	1.98	7.4		12	25⅛	25⅛	25

(Continued on Page 12)

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

August 30, 1979

643,551 Shares

GALVESTON-HOUSTON COMPANY

Common Stock

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Rotan Mosle Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Bear, Stearns & Co. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Salomon Brothers — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker A. G. Becker — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Alex. Brown & Sons — Cazenove Incorporated — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. — Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc. — New Court Securities Corporation

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc. — Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 4, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	7⅛ - 7⅜	1 13/16-15/16	14¼ - 14½	11⅞ - 12
2 M.	12 - 12⅛	7⅛ - 7½	1⅞ - 2	14⅛ - 14½	12⅛ - 12⅜
3 M.	12⅛ - 12¼	7 7/16-7 9/16	2 - 2⅛	14⅛ - 14⅜	12⅛ - 12⅜
6 M.	12 3/16-12 5/16	7⅝ - 7⅞	2⅜ - 2⅝	14⅛ - 14⅜	12 15/16-13 3/16
1 Y.	11 11/16-11 13/16	7⅝ - 7⅞	3 - 3⅛	13⅞ - 14	13 - 14

European Gold Markets

September 4, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.
London	323.90	325.00
Zurich	324.375	325.625
Paris (12.5 kilo)	341.63	341.75

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, September 4 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅛	7⅝
AFAProt	8⅝	9⅝
AVMCp	4	4½
Accuray	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	11⅜	12½
AdvRoss	4⅝	5⅝
AdvMicr	37	37¾
AlexAlex	32	32¾
Allcolnc	36⅜	38⅛
AllynB	17¼	18⅛
AFinCp	29⅜	30
AFurn	5⅝	6⅛
AGreet	13	13⅝
AIntGp	58¼	59¼
AMicros	23½	24
AWelding	20⅝	21⅝
Amlerr	3⅝	4⅛
Anadite	8⅝	9⅛
AnheusB	24½	25
AntoCp	8¼	8¾
ArdenGp	5⅜	5⅝
ArkWGs	25⅛	26¼
AsdCola	24¼	25
AtlGsLt	16⅜	17⅛
BairdCp	6⅞	7⅝
BancHE	14	14½
BkamRt	19⅞	20
BasicRs a	10⅝	10½
BassttFr	20⅜	21½
BaylsMk	10⅝	10⅝
Beeline	9¼	10¼
BetzLab	35	35¾
BibbCo	15¼	15⅝
BirdSen	24	25½
Birtchr	2⅞	3⅛
BlkHilP	27	27¼
Bonanza	3⅜	3½
BrookS	38½	40½
BrwTom	24⅛	24⅝
Buckbee	7⅜	7⅞
Buckeye	19⅝	20⅛
BurnupS	7	7⅝
ColWlsv	34	35½
ConradH	1⅞	1⅞
CapSwC	15¼	15⅝
CapInAir	4	4½
CareCp	7⅝	8⅝
CaVIPS	16⅛	16½
ChmLea	33	35
ChesUtl	11⅝	12
CircleF	5⅝	6⅛
CitzUtA	39⅝	40½
CitzUtB	35	35¾
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8⅝	9¼
ComClH	26½	27
CmlShr	20	22
CmwTel	41	43
ConPap	60⅛	61¼
Crawfd	18¾	19¾
CrosTre	25⅛	25⅝
CullrFed	2½	3¼
Cycltron	15¼	16¼
DanlyM	23½	24½
DiaDes	12⅝	12¾
DaytMal	21¼	23¼
DekibAg	29⅞	30½
DeLuxC	33¼	34
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DioCrys	29	30
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7⅞	7⅞
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
Donldsn	23⅝	24⅝
DoylDB	20⅜	21½
DunkinD	13⅝	13⅞
Duriron	17	18
EptaVnce	6⅛	7
EconLab	23⅛	23⅝
ElPasEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	9½	10
ElModul	6	7
EnrDev	14	15
Entwistl	2⅞	3⅛
EqtOil	45½	46½
EthanAl	41¼	42¼
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	69⅝	70⅝
FtBkSys	42⅝	43⅞
FtBostn	20½	21¾
FtEmpS	13⅛	13⅝
FtWnFin	6⅛	6⅝
Flicker	13½	14
FloatPnt	13¼	14
FlaWatU	[illegible]	[illegible]
ForestO	21½	22
Formigli	2	2⅛
FrankCp	8¼	8⅝
FrankEl	15	15⅝
GnRlEst	13	14½
GnReins	91	93
GovEFn	12⅝	13⅛
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	27⅝	40⅛
Glffntst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	4⅞	5⅛
Hardwke	17	17⅛
HrpRow	12⅝	12⅞
HarpGp	26⅛	27½
HartfNt	17⅜	18¼
HenrdF	25¼	26
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	13⅝	14¼
HorizRs	1⅞	2½
HvattInt	17½	18½
Intraind	4¼	4⅜
IntelCp	56⅛	57⅜
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	14⅝	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅝	10
IwaSoUt	24½	25
JamWP h	7⅝	8½
Jamsby	16	16¾
JiffyFd	1	1⅜
JoslynM	17	17¾
KaisSt pf	18⅛	19¼
Kalvar	3¼	3⅜
Kamon	21¾	22
KmpAm	10⅝	10⅛
KateGre	¼	½
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	36½	38
Keuffel	16	17
Kimball	17⅛	17⅜
KingInt	11¾	12⅜
KnapeV	17½	18½
Kratos	16	17
Lancain	20⅛	21¼
LandRes	2⅞	3⅜
LaneCo	24½	25⅛
LtdStor	7⅛	8
LinBcst	47	47⅜
Logetra	10	11
MadsGE	15⅛	15⅝
MagelPet	4¼	4½
MairRtH	1 9-16	1 13-16
Malikrt	30⅝	31⅝
MetAsst	22⅛	22⅝
MauiLP	29½	31
McCorm	19½	20
McQuay	12¾	13½
MidsxW	19½	20½
MidCon	9⅝	10⅛
MidlRes	3 13-16	4 1-16
MidlBks	30	31
Millipr	31½	32¼
MissVlG	14½	15½
MonfCol	7½	7⅝
MoorePd	22½	24
MorgRes	1⅜	2½
Mostek	32⅛	32⅝
MotchM	39⅝	40⅝
MotClub	5⅛	5⅝
Mueller	27⅛	28⅛
NargCp	25	27
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	16	17
NJNGas	16⅛	17⅛
NielsnA	24⅝	25⅛
NielsnB	24½	25
NoCarGs	14⅛	14⅝
NoEQt un	75	76½
NwtNGs	16½	16⅞
NwstPS	17	17½
Noxell	21½	22
OgilvyM	22¼	23
OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛
OtterTP	22½	23
PCAInt	6⅝	7¼
PabstB	14⅛	15
PcGaR	22	22¾
PauleyP	15	15⅝
PeerMf	9¼	10
PennEnt	14¼	16⅛
Petrolit	37½	38½
Pettibon	21⅝	22⅜
PierceSS	9⅛	10½
Pinkrtn	36½	37⅛
PionHIB	24⅝	25⅛
Plastine	1⅜	2⅛
Passis	6	6⅝
Progrp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	13⅛	14
PurtBen	18⅜	19½
PutDCap	10⅛	10⅝
RogenPr	11⅝	11⅞
Raychm	96½	98½
Raymnd	25½	26⅛
RecgEq	7	7⅜
RoadEx	28	28⅜
RobbMy	45	47
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	16⅛	17⅛
RusStov	16½	17
Sadler	4	4½
ScanDt	1 13-16	2 1-16
ScrippH	48	51
SelsDett	12⅛	12⅝
Svcmstr	31⅛	32⅛
Shawmt	38½	39½
SolidSts	12⅛	13⅛
SColWtr	14⅛	15
SwElSv	15½	16⅛
Standyn	32½	33⅛
StdRegs	28⅛	29⅛
StanHP	29	30
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	9	9⅝
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	29⅛	30⅛
TecumP	70	72
Tennant	29	31
Tiprary	13⅛	13⅝
ToscoCp	21⅝	23⅛
TrnsOcO	23½	24½
TricoPd	44½	47½
TysonFd	10⅝	11⅛
UnMcGil	11	12
USSurg	23⅝	24⅝
USTrck	16⅛	17¼
UValBsh	24¼	25⅛
UpPenP	16⅛	17½
ValvGas	12⅛	12⅞
VanDus	14⅛	15½
Velcro	11¼	11⅝
VideoCp	9⅝	10⅛
VaNBsh	76⅝	77⅛
WshEnr	15⅛	16⅛
WebbRs	31½	32½
Weldtrn	2¼	3
WiginMg	10	11
WellsGa	6	9
WtnMig	4⅞	5⅛
WmorC	32⅛	33½
WoodLot	23½	24¼
WWEng	9⅛	10
WrightW	5⅛	5½
ZionUtn	25	26

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USD 75 million Bonds Loan 1976/83 at floating rate

The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning September 1, 1979 and set by the reference Agent is 12⅞% annually.

International Stock Indexes

September 4, 1979

	Close	Prev	High
Amsterdam (1)	92.60	92.58	94.38
Brussels (2)	134.05	133.79	134.05
Frankfurt (3)	146.33	144.25	159.63
London 30	468.60	463.80	558.60
London 500 (4)	270.50	268.02	307.45
Milan (5)	88.97	88.62	89.48
Paris (6)	131.55	130.84	131.55
Sydney (7)	652.86	652.01	653.86
Tokyo (8)	452.08	452.97	462.97
Tokyo (9)	6,401.48	6,405.79	6,452.54
Zurich (10)	348.60	340.00	343.30

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. ...cial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale ...ano Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries"; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow ...Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

September 4, 1979

Stock	Price Yen	Stock
Asahi Glass	390	Matsu E. Wks
Canon	570	Mitsubi Hvy Ind
Dai Nip. Print	550	Mitsubi Corp.
Fuji Bank	342	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	653	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	256	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	589	Sharp
C. Itoh	375	Sony Corp
Japan Air L.	2,980	Sumitomo Ba...
Kansai El. Pwr.	903	Taisho Marine
Kao Soap	561	Takeda
Kirin Brewery	413	Teijin
Komatsu	348	Tokyo Marine
Kubota	329	Toray
Matsu El. Ind.	665	Toyota

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Wednesday, September 5, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

'inance Officials to Meet

...DON, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — ... ministers and central ... of the so-called Big Five ...alized nations — the Unit...s, Japan, West Germany, and Britain — are to meet Sept. 16, informed sources ...ay.

...genda, which has not been ...d, is expected to include a review of the world econo... functioning of the interna...onetary system as well as a ...n on the the advisability of ...p a "substitution account" ...anted official dollar hold... a discussion of the level of rates in various countries. ...ig Five are expected to use ...eting to attempt to align ...sitions on key topics before ...al meeting of the Interna-tional Monetary Fund and World Bank in Belgrade in late September.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller pledged last week to discuss the question of interest rates in "continuing high-level consultations with authorities in (West) Germany, Japan and other countries." He was responding to a letter from Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, who claimed that high interest rates in Germany and Japan are preventing the United States from relaxing credit.

Rep. Reuss, in a letter to President Carter, suggested that the administration urge other countries "to change their anti-inflationary mix so as to rely less on monetary tightness and more on fiscal tightness."

Mr. Miller, in his reply, did not concede that monetary policy should be eased. "To fight inflation, continued discipline is called for in both fiscal and monetary policy," he said.

The topic is likely to be a sensitive one because it is understood that a significant body of opinion at the Bundesbank believes that domestic conditions warrant yet another increase in key central bank leading rates in the near future — a move that could have repercussions in a number of other European countries and possibly even Japan.

A desire for higher interest rates is evident among Japanese central bank officials, but political considerations — upcoming elections — favor Japan being the last major country to take action.

The sudden appearance of this topic as a political issue in the United States is believed to be causing the Germans to hestitate in announcing another interest rate boost, however.

This is closely linked to international monetary matters because there are fears in the foreign exchange market that any cut in U.S. interest rates while rates in other countries are rising could precipitate a new run on the dollar.

Political Factors

Yet, with a presidential election coming up next year, many analysts believe arguments favoring moves toward easier credit in the United States will soon become compelling.

Announcement of plans for a "substitution account" could prove to be a major prop for the dollar, even if it were some time before the facility came into being. Central banks would presumably be less fearful of accumulating large, unwanted holdings of dollars in foreign-exchange market support operations if convinced they could get rid of them at a later date.

Washington until recently took a cool attitude toward the idea, but last month Anthony Solomon, Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, said the administration now favored the creation of such a facility.

A "substitution account," he said, would represent a firm step toward increased reliance on an international reserve asset and would hold a potential for more active official management of international liquidity — a topic also likely to be discussed at the Paris meeting.

IMF sources have indicated that the fund could be ready as soon as mid-1980 to offer member nations a new asset in exchange for surplus dollars.

...nn Posts ...tput Rise

...l, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — West ...y's industrial production ...4 percent in July from a ...arlier, while the number of ...lipped slightly during Aug...ernment officials reported.

...while, Economics Minister ...af Lambsdorff hinted at a ...d decline in the nation's ...rplus this year and a con... surplus — if not a deficit ... current account.

...conomics Ministry report... the nation's industrial pro... index climbed to a prelimi...7 (1970 equals 100) during ...n 124 in June, representing ...rcent jump from the July... el.

...g the gain was the construc...lustry whose July output ...percent from June and 12.5 ... from a year earlier. Some ...so were reported for capi...s manufacturing and for ...ng industries.

...nemployment situation im... slightly in August as the ...of jobless fell to 798,900, ...6 percent from July and 3.5 percent from August, ...overnment figures showed. ...country's jobless total still ...ts 3.5 percent of the work... virtually unchanged from ...

...ambsdorff today attributed ...cted decline in the nation's ...rplus to a stronger-than-ex... growth in imports and he ...icated the current-account ...would decline and possibly ...eficit this year.

... monetary officials private... ...est that because of the ...nd in the current account ... improvement in the U.S. ...d current-account deficits, ...k could weaken over the ...-term.

...ssing a group of business... industrialists, Mr. Lambs...ted that in the first half of ...ar, Germany's imports ... at a nominal rate of about ...ent — or a price-adjusted ...9 percent — while exports ... only 10 percent nominally ... percent in real terms. He ...d that current projections ... a real rise in German im...nging from 8.5 to 10 per... 1979 while exports on a ...ble basis would climb only ... percent.

...marks appeared to confirm ...hat had already been noted ...highly-respected IFO insti... economic research, which ... both a slight deficit in the ...rrent account and a possi...llion-DM current-account ...ext year.

...er the Economics Ministry, ...ank nor analysts at major ...ave shared IFO's pessimis...nt-account projection, but ...gh government sources re...dmitted that the trend in ...y's external accounts now ... more negative than had ... seen about a month ago.

...Oil-Import Limit

...O, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — Ja... limit crude oil imports to ...on barrels a day by 1985, ...r end of a 6.3-to-6.9-MBD ...ided at the Tokyo econom...it, a government spokes...d today. Last year, Japan ...l about 4.65 MBD. The ...or the year ending next ... 4.8 million barrels.

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News and Notes

Sony's shipments are currently running about 20-percent above year-earlier levels and "up to now, we haven't seen many signs of a slowdown," reports chairman Akio Morita, who adds that "our expectations for next year are good." He declined to give any indication of third-quarter results due for publication Sept. 17. During the first half, sales were up 15.3 percent from a year earlier to the equivalent of $1.34 billion and operating profit jumped 98 percent to $157.2 million. But net income, hit by foreign exchange translation losses totaling $59.6 million, fell 35.6 percent to $35.8 million. If the yen-dollar exchange rate stabilizes around its current level, next year "will be good," Mr. Morita adds.

* * *

Olivetti's consolidated turnover rose 24 percent in the first seven months of the year to 965.6 billion lire (about $1.18 billion) while parent-company sales advanced 43.1 percent to 474.2 billion lire. The company attributes the pickup to its all-electronic typewriter and a new line of business computers. It also notes a "net improvement" in the performance of its U.S. and Argenitine subsidiaries whose results previously had been "very negative." Olivetti did not make any earnings predictions.

* * *

Sun Co. is to acquire Elk River Resources, a private, Delaware-based holding company which owns coal reserves in West Virginia and reserves and mining operations in Kentucky and Virginia, for $300 million of Sun common stock. The oil company says the acquisition will enable it to become an aggressive competitor in the Eastern coal market. About 70 percent of Elk's estimated 200-million-ton reserve is classified as steam coal and the remainder as high-quality metallurgical coal. Elk produces about four million tons of coal a year from company-owned and operated mines. Sun currently operates the Cordero coal mine near Gillette, Wyo., with a 500-million-ton reserve.

* * *

"Substantial" outlays in Brazil are planned by Ford Motor over the next several years to produce vehicles that will run entirely on alcohol. A spokesman says the Brazilian firm already is building such units in compliance with a government program to switch new vehicles to alcohol. The Brazilian unit plans to spend $300 million over the next five years to bring out new vehicles and to add capacity, the spokesman says.

* * *

Van Ommeren, the Dutch shipping and tank storage concern, and Hagemeyer, the international trading company, have begun discussions concerning "possible collaboration." Van Ommeren recently reported sharply improved first-half net of 18.1 million guilders (about $9.04 million) compared with a loss of 6.7 million guilders in the year-ago period. For all of last year, it earned only 900,000 guilders on a turnover of 403 million. Hagemeyer, whose first-half earnings have not yet been announced, reported a net loss last year of 14.9 million guilders on a turnover of 1.5 billion.

As Fed Tightens Credit

Wall St. Declines Sharply

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — The New York Stock Exchange today suffered a sharp setback in active trading as the Federal Reserve apparently tightened credit another notch.

The Federal Reserve entered the government securities market twice today in what analysts believe is a credit-tightening move. Some dealers said the apparent new target rate on federal funds appears to be 11⅜ percent, up from the previous target of 11¼ percent. But others thought the boost was to 11½ percent and some dealers are awaiting further Fed action.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 14.93 points to 872.70, its sharpest setback since December, and declines led advances 1,228 to 304. Turnover rose to 33.74 million shares.

Analysts said there is growing concern about how high interest rates may go before peaking and about whether the escalation of rates may induce a sharper economic setback than had been envisioned.

The retreat carried lower shares of steel, oil, aircraft, airline, rail, trucking, computer, electrical equipment, copper, aluminum, banking, photographic and utilities.

Superior Oil, which climbed 58 points on news of a five-for-one stock split before settling back, lost another 16 points to 471. It began an offer for the shares of its Canadian affiliate it does not yet own.

Charter fell 2⅜ to 35½, ex-dividend. A published report said two Venezuelan investors are making a bid for the Bahamian refinery Charter wants to acquire. Charter had already reached agreements to pay off the refinery's debts.

Corning Glass lost 2¼ to 62. It will recall 18.5 million coffee pots with possibly defective handles.

Sun Co. lost 1½ to 68½. It agreed to buy Elk River Resources for $300 million in stock.

On the plus side, Bemis jumped 4¼ to 29⅜. It will offer $30 apiece for up to one million of its shares.

Harrah's gained one to 30. Holiday Inns, which lost ¾ to 21½, agreed to buy Harrah's for $35.50 a share in stock or about $300 million.

In other news, the Conference Board reported that U.S. consumer confidence fell in August, the sixth consecutive month, but buying plans picked up modestly over last month. The business-research group said that although buying plans gained, consumer confidence is now at recession levels.

As a result of the Fed's apparent tightening, yields on U.S. Treasury bills rose sharply with the 91-day bill up 9 basis points to 9.99/97 percent. Government bond prices fell as much as 10/32 point with the 9⅛'s of 2009 at 99 28/32 bid compared with 100 8/32 at the opening.

The Commerce Department reported that the value of new U.S. construction put in place during July rose 2.4 percent, or $5.5 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $230 billion, up 8.1 percent than July.

U.S. Firms Up Spending For Abroad

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI) — U.S. companies have substantially increased plans for overseas capital investment in 1979, McGraw-Hill Publications said today.

Almost 16 percent of total U.S. capital spending is earmarked for overseas in 1979, up from 15 percent in 1978. U.S. firms plan to increase the dollar value of investments abroad by 23 percent to $32.9 billion, the publishing house said in its annual survey.

"The 23-percent increase is up sharply from an 11-percent 1979 planned increase reported last year," Eric Herr, McGraw-Hill's chief economist, said. However, he attributed the substantial increase to a sharp drop in the dollar's value and to higher-than-expected inflation.

Oils Keep Lead

The petroleum industry retains its lead in the amount of spending overseas, accounting for 43 percent of total foreign investment by U.S. companies. Oil firms plans to increase overseas spending by 23 percent to $14 billion.

Ranked by the extent of increased spending, however, the aerospace industry, which plans to increase overseas capital spending by 74 percent, topped the list.

Between 1978 and 1981, the Mideast's share of U.S. overseas investment capital will drop to 1 percent from 4 percent, reflecting mostly the situation in Iran. Japan-Asia's share will also decline to about 1 percent from 5.

Canada's share of U.S. capital will increase to 37 percent from 32 percent during the same period, while Latin America's share will be level at about 10 percent.

Gold Rises To $324.25

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Sept. 4 — The price of gold continued its rise today, setting a new closing high of $324.25 an ounce, well over yesterday's $323.125 but below today's best level of $325 set at the afternoon fixing here. In Zurich, it was quoted at $325.625.

The dollar and the pound weakened in generally light foreign exchange dealings, but in later New York trading the dollar firmed slightly following an apparent tightening of U.S. credit policy.

Meanwhile, Eurodollar rates quoted in New York firmed, with one-month money at 12-12⅛ compared to 11¾-11⅞ at the close in Europe. Three-month Eurodollars were quoted in New York at 12¼-12⅜ compared with 12⅛-12¼ here.

Sterling ended the day lower at $2.2385 compared with $2.2480 yesterday. During the day, it was announced that U.K. banks' eligible liabilities — a key component of money supply — rose much more sharply in the month to mid-August than had been expected. The clearing banks also announced that lending during August showed a higher growth trend than could be seasonally expected.

Trading in the bullion market was described as busy and an upsurge in the price of silver was again thought to have led precious metals upwards.

In New York, the Commodity Exchange doubled the daily price limits in silver futures to 40 cents an ounce. It also increased margin requirements to $3,000 per contract from $2,000, retroactive for all contracts. The margin on gold contracts was increased to $1,500 from $1,000.

Silver futures rose the new daily limit of 40 cents to records across-the- board. The unrestricted spot September price surged 50 cents to a record $11.10 an ounce.

'We Want Our Share' of GNP Growth

West European Labor Rejects Call for Wage Restraint

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — West European labor leaders are rejecting government appeals for wage restraint to help absorb the 1979 oil-price shock.

Common Market and U.S. officials alike have been warning repeatedly that the latest round of price increases is robbing the industrialized democracies of a share of their real wealth. The impact can not be offset by higher wages, they argue, and attempts to do so can only worsen inflation.

But in a series of interviews, labor leaders branded such reasoning as "simplistic" and said they would fight any threats to their workers' living standards.

"I can't say workers should moderate their demands," said Otto Kersten, head of the socialist-oriented International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which represents some 56 million workers in the free world. "Our commitment is that living standards should increase," he says.

'Our Share'

Another labor spokesman accepted the notion that the latest oil-price rises represent a real transfer of wealth from consuming to oil-producing nations. But he said this amounted to a maximum of 1 percent of gross national product whereas "even pessimists foresee a minimum 2-percent economic growth. We want our share of the 1-point difference."

And Peter Coldrick, Economic Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation that groups most EEC labor movements, added that "wages should not have to carry the whole burden of the (oil-price) increases."

"The Western governments have definitely launched a coordinated campaign to push the same transfer-of-wealth line," Mr. Coldrick said. "But it's misguided and simplistic thinking."

The governments' official position emerged clearly from U.S.-EEC consultations in Brussels in early July. Richard Cooper, U.S. undersecretary of state, told a press conference that "the consuming countries cannot recoup the losses (of wealth to the oil cartel) and attempts to do so will only add to the inflationary spiral." EEC Foreign Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp added that "people must have no illusions."

Only a few days later, the EEC Ministerial Council issued a declaration saying "energy price rises must be limited to their direct cost impact. Secondary increases in incomes and prices have to be avoided."

Cabinet ministers from the member countries were soon echoing this theme and the EEC Commission took it a step further, calling for a real "reduction in living standards" sufficient to compensate for the rise in oil imports.

Albert Carton, an economics expert at the World Confederation of Labor that speaks for Christian Democrat workers' groups complained that the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund were both pressing industrial governments to exclude higher energy prices from formulas for calculating wage hikes.

"What's certain is that the OECD, the IMF and management are trying to bring about a reallocation of wealth within the industrialized countries, leading to higher profits," Mr. Carton said.

A few days ago, Belgian textile employers insisted in a statement that oil price increases be excluded from wage indexation "in conformity with the OECD recommendation and with what is envisaged in Italy" and the Netherlands.

A high-level EEC official suggested that higher profits were the best way to assure long-term productivity gains that would benefit workers as much as employers.

"More money for investment means eventually more jobs," he pointed out.

Supporting this argument, a spokesman for the European Council of Chemical Industries noted that funds for energy research and development could only come from profits or taxes. "And I don't think there's any question private enterprise will be more efficient than the state in such an effort," he said.

Labor spokesmen insisted they were not opposed to profits as such. "It would be a mistake to squeeze the company sector," one said. "But we're not about to let anybody squeeze the household sector either." He suggested higher deficit spending by governments and "burden-sharing" as ways to meet the energy challenge.

The alternative, he said, would be labor strife. "If governments encourage business to cut real wages, certainly there will be a conflict," he said. "The workers are going to be militant about this."

Those questioned unanimously detected "clear warning signals" from officialdom to hold down pay demands. "I get the impression they are all saying it with the same voice," the Mr. Coldrick of the ETUC said.

Mr. Carton of the WCL said "very clearly, they're showing a harsher attitude than previously," spurred, he said, by the worsening economic outlook, intensive lobbying by international business and fears of worsening inflation.

Absolutely Equal

One industrialist said he believed the 1979 price increases posed potentially graver dangers to the West than those of 1973. "The cost of oil more than tripled then but in real terms it's just as great this time around — about $8-$9," he noted.

Moreover, Western Europe six years ago was "riding a progressivist-socialist wave" whereas now the governments are more hard-headed and "realistic," he said.

But the most dramatic change, he said, was in availability of fuel. "The 1973 boost encouraged producers to step up output to get more money. But this time, supplies remain tighter than ever."

A top Commission official said EEC administrators would be meeting separately with representatives of Western European labor and management later this month to "try to promote dialogue between them."

"But we don't know if this is possible on the oil-price issue," he said.

Mexico Gas Price To Be Revised Every Quarter

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — Mexico will export its surplus natural gas with "the sales price linked to the fuel it substitutes" and with its export price to be revised every three months, President Jose Lopez Portillo said yesterday.

Late last week, Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations, Jorge Castaneda, announced Mexico would sell natural gas to the United States, but that final agreement had not been reached on "price and other factors."

That announcement made no mention of quantity or price of gas to be sold, but informed sources here said that the accord calls for initial exports of up to 500 million cubic feet daily at a price of $3.20 to $3.40 a thousand cubic feet.

The sources also said that the U.S. gas agreement provides for quarterly adjustment of prices, which was apparently confirmed by Mr. Lopez Portillo.

The Mexican leader did not make any direct reference to selling the United States any part of Mexico's gas production, currently averaging 2.95 billion cubic feet daily, nor to his scheduled Sept. 28 meeting with President Carter.

The Mexican president also said the country's economy this year should grow at an inflation-adjusted 7.5 percent, despite a series of continuing long- and short-term structural problems.

A Correction

Algemene Bank Nederland has named Robert Nagtzaam, formerly chief manager, as general manager, replacing Cees Krol who is retiring. This was incorrectly reported in the IHT, Sept. 1-2.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, Sept. 4, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91	92
Ashland 7½-82	94	95
Australia 8¼-83	93	94
Australia 8¾-91	90¾	91¾
Australia 8¼-92	86¾	87¾
BTokyo 7⅞-84	89¼	90¼
Barclays 8½-92	88¼	89¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89	90
Bell Can 7¾-87	87	88
BFCE 8⅞-83	95¼	96¼
Brazil 9¼-84	93½	94½
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	90	91
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	92¼	93¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅜-86	90	91
Charbonas 8¾-81	95¾	96¾
CityInvest 8¼-84	90½	91½
Cons Food 7½-91	85¾	86¾
Conoco 8-86	92	93
Cutler Ham 8-87	90½	91½
EEC 8¼-82	94	95
EEC 7¾-84	90¼	91¼
ECS 8⅝-81	96½	97½
ECS 8¾-97	87½	88½
EIB 8¾-83	92¾	93¾
EIB 8-84	91¾	92¾
Elf Aquit. 8¾-85	90	91
EMI 9¼-89	87¼	88¼
Ericsson 8½-89	90¾	91¾
Esso 8-86 nov	95¼	96¼
Eurofima 8½-83	94¾	95¾
Fiat 8-82	91¼	92¼
First Chic 7-88	98	100
Gotaverken 8½-87	88½	89½
Gould 9¾-83	96¾	97¾
GulfWestn 8¼-84	88	90
Hamersley 8½-84	93½	94½
Home Oil 9½-86	95	96
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cndu 9-82	94¾	95¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95	96
Kidde W. 8½-85	91	92
Kockums 8-83	92¾	93¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	95½	96½
Michelin 9¼-85	93½	94½
Midld Intl 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Montreal 9¼-83	94½	95½
NCBoard 8-87	89	90
NatWest 9-86	95½	96½
NBrunswick 9-83	96	97
NBrunswick 8-84	91	92
NZealand 9¼-82	97¼	98¼
NZealand 8½-83	94½	95½
NrgKombk 8½-91	89½	90½
Norskhyd 8½-92	88	89
Norway 8½-81	96¼	97¼
Occidental 9¾-83	94½	96½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	90¾	91¾
Ontario 9-83	95¾	96¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	88½	89½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	92½	93½
QuebProv 8½-81	94½	95½
QuebProv 9-83	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	88½	89½
SaabScania 8½-89	88	89
S.A.S. 8-85	90½	91½
Shell 8-86	90¾	91¾
Shell 7½-87	90	91
Singer 8⅜-82	90½	91½
Stand 8⅝-88	94	95
Sweden 8¼-87	89¾	90¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¾	94¾
TMay 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Textron 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
Transocean 8-86	93¼	94¼
Transocean 7½-87	89¼	90¼
UnOil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	90½	91½
Vwagen 7¾-87	87	88
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	87	89

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	140	142
Beatrice 6¼-91	105½	107½
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Beecham 6¼-92	104½	106
Boots 6¾-93	101½	102½
Borden 6⅞-91	95½	97½
Borden 5-92	86	88
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	177	179
Chrysler 4¾-88	45	49
Chrysler 5-88	43	47
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	86	88
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	127½	129½
CummInt 6¼-86	84	86
DartInd 4¾-87	76½	78½
EastKodak 4½-88	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	84½	86½
Ford 5-88	74½	76½
GenElec 4¼-87	78½	80½
GenFoods 4¾-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	69½	71½
GulWestn 5-86	90	92
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	96	97
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6¼-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	72	74
Jusco 6-92	100½	101½
Komatsu 7¼-90	128	129
MorganJP 4¼-87	97	99
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	110	112
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	78	80
Revlon 4¾-83	151	153
Revlon 4¾-87	129	131
Sperry 4¼-88	100½	102½
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
Texas 7½-93	87½	89½
Tyco 8½-88	113	115
UnCarb 4¾-82	91½	93½
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	75½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70	74
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1964 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	96.187	87.582
Previous	N.A.	N.A.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 4, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0023	4.48	109.70 *	47.025 *	0.2451	—	6.84 *	120.79 *	38.01 *
Brussels (a)	29.255	65.47	16.0315	6.875	3.58 *	14.6175	—	17.4575	5.5545
Frankfurt	1.8238	4.08	—	42.89 *	2.233 x	91.14 *	6.234 *	110.11 *	34.645 *
London (b)	2.23925	—	4.0815	9.5165	1,827.55	4.479	65.47	3.7065	11.775
Milan	817.05	1,828.5	447.69	192.04	—	408.21	27.938	493.05	155.20
New York (c)	—	2.23935	1.82325	4.251	817.05	2.001	29.205	1.65645	5.2655
Paris	4.25075	9.51	233.18 *	—	5.208 x	212.6 *	14.549 *	256.8 *	80.53 *
Zurich	1.6548	3.7047	90.7834 *	38.9273 *	0.20255	82.6986 *	5.65695 *	—	31.4272 *
ECU	1.38537	0.618467	2.52802	5.89404	1,131.84	2.77281	40.3237	2.29527	7.29326

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.515 ; Canadian $: 1.1661; Danish krone: 5.2652 ; Escudo: 49.319 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0885 ; Irish £: 2.062 ; Norw. krone: 5.016 ; Peseta: 66.05 ; Schilling: 13.345 ; Singapore $: 2.1545 ; Swedish krona: 4.216 ; Yen: 220.90.

£ Sterling: 1.08565 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

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ENDESA - CHILE

COLBUN - MACHICURA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

PREQUALIFICATION OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN CONTRACTORS

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) intends to invite bids in early 1980 from national and foreign companies to cover the construction of the Colbún and Machicura hydroelectric project.
The site of the project is located on the Maule River, approximately 260 km south of Santiago de Chile and 60 km southeast of the city of Talca.
The project contemplates an aggregate capacity of 890 MW. For the time being, the bid award will cover the civil works on the first 490 MW stage.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT

The project includes the construction of an artificial reservoir whose resources will be used in two hydroelectric power stations in series which are Colbún (400 MW) and Machicura (90 MW).

COLBUN RESERVOIR
—Volume of main earth-fill dam .... 14,000,000 m³
—Height of main dam .... 116 m
—Volume of minor earth-fill dams .... 4,000,000 m³
—Reinforced concrete spillway with a design capacity of .... 7,500 m³/sec.
—Tainter gates .... 4 units of 14.4 x 16.5 m each

MAULE RIVER DIVERSION TUNNELS (2)
—Fully concrete lining
—Length of each one .... 800 m
—Section of each one .... 190 m²

COLBUN STATION
—Deep intake at reservoir ....
—Diameter of aduction tunnel .... 8 m
—Length of aduction tunnel .... 2,700 m
—Powerhouse .... underground
—Turbines .... two 200 MW each Francis turbines

MACHICURA RESERVOIR
—Volume of main and secondary dams .... 2,500,000 m³

MACHICURA STATION
—Too superficial intakes
—Aduction tunnels (2) with fully concrete lining and partial steel lining.
—Length of aduction tunnel .... 230 m
—Diameter of aduction tunnels .... 8 m
—Powerhouse .... surface
—Turbines .... two 45 MW each Kaplan turbines

MAULE RIVER WATERS RESTORATION CANAL
—Length .... 22 km
—Trapezoidal section .... 120 to 190 m²
—Lining .... concrete

TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUBSTATIONS
—Consist basically of two (2) 500 KV, 250 km long transmission lines, each one with its corresponding substations, directed to become a part of the central interconnected system.

CIVIL WORK CONTRACTS

Civil works will be subdivided into the following contracts:
Contract CM-21: Construction of Colbún reservoir and connected works.
Contract CM-22: Construction of Colbún and Machicura power stations and connected works, and
Contract CM-23: Construction of Machicura reservoir and Río Maule return and irrigation restoration canals.

PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

ENDESA will conduct a preselection of companies or consortiums submitting offers, on the basis of their experience and technical and financial capacity, in connection with one or more of the above referred contracts.
In order to undertake these works, foreign construction companies will enter into consortium agreements with local construction companies which are duly included in the provisional contractors registerer of ENDESA. Bid participation conditions will be made available only to those companies which, in the opinion of ENDESA, meet the prequalification requirements.

SALE OF DOCUMENTS

Prequalification documents may be obtained from September 6th, 1979, on the 11th floor of ENDESA's head office, located at Santa Rosa N° 76, from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., Monday through Friday, on payment of the following amounts:
Spanish version $3,900.00 (Chilean currency) of U.S. $100.00;
English version $4,875.00 (Chilean currency) of U.S. $125.00, or otherwise requested by mail from:
ENDESA
Jefe del Departamento de Estudios para la Construcción - Casilla N° 1392 Santiago - CHILE
including documents of payment to the order of ENDESA in any one of the two currencies.

OTHER DATA

Data requested under the prequalification documents will be received up to 11:30 a.m., October 31st, 1979, on the 11th floor of the head office of ENDESA, on normal working days, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
The result of this prequalification will be notified to all participants by registered mail.
In the early 1980, ENDESA will inform participants who have met the prequalification requirements on the date on which bid documents will be available for sale.

OTHER PROJECT CONTRACTS

SUPPLY AND ASSEMBLY OF HYDROMECHANIC AND ELECTROMECHANIC EQUIPMENT
In the near future, an invitation will be published in connection with the prequalification of participants who are interested in entering into agreements to supply and assemble hydromechanic and electromechanic equipment for the Colbún and Machicura power stations, the bid which is likewise scheduled for early 1980.

500 KV TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUBSTATIONS
During 1980, invitations will be circulated to prequalify in connection with supplies and construction of transmission lines and substations related to the project.

PROJECT FINANCING

The finance sources for the Colbún-Machicura hydroelectric project will be:
a) ENDESA's own funds;
b) Credits from suppliers providing the equipment required for the project, and
c) Loans from multilateral credit institutions and commercial banks.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A.
ENDESA
P.O. Box 1392 Santiago, CHILE. Telex 40491 ndesa cl.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.9		41	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅝	IU Int	.95	7.2	35	578	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
42	28⅝	IUInt A				1	41	41	41	
22½	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25		6.1		6	20½	20½	20½	— ½
17¾	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36		8.2		53	16½	16½	16½	
27	24	IdahoP	2.40	9.6	10	69	25	24¾	24⅞	
27½	18¾	IdealB	1.60	5.9	6	102	27½	27	27	— ¼
7⅜	4	IdealT				91	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25½	20	IllPowr	2.28	10.	3	63	22½	22¼	22¼	
23¾	19¼	IllPow pf2.04		11.		z300	19½	d19	19	—1
29½	20⅝	ITW	1	3.6	9	62	28	27½	27½	— ½
29¾	15	ImplCp	1.20	4.3	5	309	28⅞	27¾	27⅞	—1
22½	14⅝	INCO	.40	1.9	81	369	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
7⅝	5¼	IncCap				55	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
113½	103	IndiM pf 12		12.		y400	104	104	104	—1
23½	19⅝	IndiM pf2.15		11.		z28	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	20⅝	IndiM pf2.25		11.		z1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	25	IndiGas	2.48	8.0	6	16	30¼	30	30	
24⅝	21⅛	IndiPL	2.12	9.1	7	421	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	15⅞	IndiNat	1.44	7.0	6	26	20⅝	20½	20½	
25⅛	11⅞	Inexco	.14	.6	25	703	25⅛	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
63	44⅛	IngerR	3.16	5.4	8	343	58⅞	57¼	58⅛	+ ⅝
44	30⅜	IngR pf	2.35	6.4		31	37½	37	37	— ½
16⅞	11⅜	IngrTec	.54	3.5	9	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
40⅜	33½	InldStl	2.80a	7.7	5	85	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
16¼	11½	Insilco	.74b	7.2	6	82	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	13½	Insilc pf1.25		7.5		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	InslInvTr				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32¾	13⅜	Integon	.440	1.6	11	548	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ½
22⅛	18¾	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		22	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	34	Interco	2.40	5.7	6	32	42⅜	42	42	— ⅛
31½	23⅝	IntDiv	8.11e		6	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
29½	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	7.6	12	42	29½	29	29	— ½
18½	10¼	IntAlum	.60	4.4	7	60	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
80	68	IBM s	3.44	5.0	13	3814	69½	68½	68½	—1½
26	20	IntFlav	.80	3.6	14	300	22⅛	22	22½	— ⅜
45½	31¾	IntHarv	2.50	5.8	4	633	44	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
54½	34	IntMin	3	5.6	8	1217	u54¾	54	54	— ½
23⅞	17	IntMult	1.30	5.7	7	45	21½	21	21	— ⅜
49¾	35⅝	IntPapr	2.20	5.0	6	189	44¼	44	44½	— ⅜
19¼	8¼	IntRectf	.32	1.9	8	294	18⅛	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
34¼	26⅝	IntTT	2.20	7.4	6	1297	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
56¼	44⅝	IntTT pfJ	4	8.1		3	49½	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
54⅜	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.4		62	48	47½	47½	— ⅜
61½	49¾	IntTT pfO	5	9.2		5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
41¾	32¾	IntTT pf2.25		6.0		20	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
58	47½	IntTT pf4.50		8.7		26	52½	51½	51½	—1
21⅞	15	Intpce	1.30	6.2	6	31	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
40	27⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	5.3	7	63	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	13¼	IntstPw	1.50	10.	7	26	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
24¼	17⅛	IowaBl	s.52	2.2	7	292	24¼	23	23⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	13¾	IowaEl	1.50	10.	7	36	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
21¾	18⅛	IowlIG	2	10.	7	25	19¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅛	IowaPL	2.52	10.	7	17	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
23⅞	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.4	6	20	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
7¾	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.0	19	73	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	14	ItekCp			14	320	27⅛	25½	25¾	—1⅛
37½	8	ItelCp	.80	6.1		407	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Itel pf	1.44	14.		27	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
28¼	19⅛	JmesF	1.40	5.4	12	34	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅜	Jamsw	.08b	.8	5	200	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
19⅞	14¼	Jantzen	1	6.3	6	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	JapnF	1.59e	16.		65	10⅛	10	10	
38	29	JeffPilt	1.20	3.4	9	109	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	16½	JerC pf	2.18	12.		3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
27	19	JewelC	1.68	6.6	7	51	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	
5⅝	2½	Jewelcor			8	63	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	22½	JhnMan	1.92	7.3	6	129	26¾	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
64⅝	60	JnMn pf5.40		8.6		20	62½	62½	62½	
89	67⅜	JohnJn	2	2.7	15	248	77	75	75⅛	—2
12	5½	JohnEF			18	150	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
31⅞	21⅝	JohnCn	1.10	3.9	7	99	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
39¾	28⅛	JohnC pf	2	5.4		10	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	—1
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn	.60	5.0	10	33	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
37½	27⅜	Jorgen	1.30	4.0	6	5	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
22¾	16⅜	Jostens	1	4.8	9	118	21¼	20⅞	21	— ¼
37¼	27½	JoyMfg	1.72	5.5	9	184	32⅛	31½	31½	— ⅜
		— K—K—K —								
81	47½	KLM	3.49e	6.7	11	5	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	22¼	K mart	.84	3.1	9	678	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
21¾	16⅞	KaisrAl	1.20	5.7	5	275	21	20⅞	20⅞	
73	58	KalAl pf4.12		5.8		1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
82	64	Kal 57pf4.75		5.9		1	80½	80½	80½	— ½
84	64½	Kal 59pf4.75		5.9		1	80½	80½	80½	— ½
29¾	18⅝	KaisCe	1.40	5.0	5	99	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	16¼	KaiC pf	1.37	6.1		8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
46	17⅝	KaisrSl	1.50	3.7	21	331	42½	40¾	41	—2
9½	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.4	5	20	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
19½	12½	Kaneb	.80	4.3	9	464	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
27½	24	KCtyPL	2.66	10.	6	27	25	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25¼	21½	KCPL pf2.20		9.8		10	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
26½	22⅝	KCPL pf2.33		9.8		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
33¼	17½	KCSoln	1.10	3.6	8	94	31	30	30⅛	— ⅜
12	10	KCSou pf	1	9.8		z140	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
20	17¼	KanGE	1.90	11.	11	51	18½	17½	18	
23⅜	18½	KanNb	1.48b	6.8	8	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	
21½	19	KanPLt	1.96	9.9	8	30	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
26½	21½	KaPL pf2.23		9.9		10	23½	22½	22½	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Katyind			4	59	u11¼	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
28½	16⅜	Katy pf	1.46	5.3		103	u28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
13⅞	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	1.9	10	1004	13½	12½	12½	— ⅜
17¼	14⅞	Kauf pf	1.50	9.2		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
18⅞	11	Keene	.60	3.6	6	x37	18¼	18	18	— ¼
16⅞	6⅜	Keller	.30b	2.2	8	105	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
22⅛	17	Kellogg	1.32	6.4	10	226	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
18½	10⅝	Kellwd	.80	7.4	14	28	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
45½	29⅞	Kenmtl	1.32	2.9	8	15	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅛
29	19	Kennct	1.20	4.5	17	2088	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	9.7	7	27	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
17¼	11½	KerrGls	.44	3.5	7	21	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
59⅝	41½	KerrM	1.55	2.8	10	431	56⅝	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
17¼	9½	KeysCon			36	23	15½	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅛
22⅞	17	KeysInt	5.48	2.2	13	13	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
38⅝	27⅜	KiddeW	1.60	4.4	5	76	36¾	36	36	— ¾
52¼	42½	Kidde pfC	4	8.2		6	48½	48	48½	+1
30	20	Kidde pf1.64		5.9		10	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.4	7	21	45⅛	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
18	11⅝	KingDSt	.90	6.3	7	60	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
27¾	16¼	Kirsch	1.32	6.8	5	16	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
29⅝	20⅜	KnigtRd	.70	2.8	10	109	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
27¾	14½	Koehrin	1.10	4.9	6	26	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
36½	27⅜	Koeh pf	2.75	8.0		2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
33¾	19⅛	Kollmr	.64	2.0	9	15	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
24¼	17⅜	Koppers	1.20	5.4	7	29	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
18¼	7½	Koracp	.34	1.9	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
50⅛	43	Kraft	3	6.1	7	145	49¼	49	49	— ¼
13½	7½	Kroehlr				29	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
25½	18¾	Kroger	s1.36	5.6	7	220	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
17⅝	12⅞	Kuhlm	.80a	5.9	6	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	Kysor	.88	6.3	4	74	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
12⅝	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.2	8	96	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7½	5½	LFE pf	.50	7.8		7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18	14½	LITCO	1	5.9	8	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
12	5⅜	LTV			3	581	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16¾	9¼	LTVA	.321	2.2		4	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
57	42½	LTV pf	5	10.		1	50	50	50	
10¼	6½	LTV pf	1			1	9½	9½	9½	
30⅞	21¾	LTV pf	2.60	9.3		54	29	28	28	—1
12⅛	8	LQuint	1.08t	11.	14	87	10	9⅞	9⅞	
23⅜	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	8.1	6	12	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
31½	13¾	LamSe	1	3.4	7	30	29¾	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
23½	14	LaneBry	1	6.5	7	68	16	15½	15½	— ½
35	22½	Lanier	.50	1.5	12	15	33½	33	33	
15	8¾	LawtCh	.60	4.8	14	213	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	14⅛	LearSg	1.04	4.7	5	239	23	22¼	22¼	— ½
23⅛	18¾	LswTr	s1.20	5.4	6	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt	.72	3.0	12	25	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	18	Leesona	1.16	4.3	7	35	28⅛	26¾	26⅞	—1⅛
15⅝	12½	LegPlat	n.44	3.1	6	27	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LehVallnd			7	33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29¾	15¾	LVIn pf				1	16½	16½	16½	
12⅞	9⅛	Lehmn	1.32e	11.		123	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
25⅝	6⅛	Lennar	.40	1.7	6	29	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
31⅛	23½	Lenox	1.30	4.6	8	7	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅜	LesFay	.48	6.3	5	59	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	LevFdC				20	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14¾	13⅛	LevFln	.75a	5.3		50	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
63½	31⅞	LeviSt	2.20	3.6	8	178	61⅞	60⅜	60¾	—1¼
27⅛	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	2.4	6	294	26¼	25	25	— ⅜
28⅛	23	LOF	2.20	8.1	4	218	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
59	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.3		8	57	56½	57	+ ½
21⅛	18¾	LiblyCp	s.60	3.2	8	39	19	19	19	— ⅛
4⅛	2	LibrtyLn			34	108	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	LiblL pf1.25		11.		15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	13¼	Litemk	s.48	2.5	10	74	20¼	19	19	—1⅛
41¾	29⅝	Liggel	2.50	7.0	7	131	36	35½	35½	— ⅜
60	41½	LillyEli	2.10	3.7	13	381	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
48	34	LincNl	2.80	6.1	7	242	47⅛	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅜
18¾	15½	LincPl	1.80	11.		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
8⅞	3	Lionel	.16	2.2	9	473	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	17¾	Litton	1b	2.8	7	989	u36½	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
71½	44	Litton pf	3	4.2		4	u72	72	72	+ ½
20⅞	17¼	Litton pf	2	10.		x8	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ¼
35⅞	16½	Lockhd			7	510	28¾	27	27¼	—1
34⅞	20⅜	Loctite	.48	1.6	13	75	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
69⅝	34⅞	Loews	1.20	1.9	5	698	68⅞	62¾	63¼	—5⅛
18½	9⅝	LomFn	1	6.3	9	239	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21	14½	LomMt	2.03e	9.9	10	17	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
27	18⅝	LnStar	1.40	5.6	5	79	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
105	87	LoneS pf4.50		4.5		1	100	100	100	—5
19¾	15⅛	LILCo	1.78	10.	7	115	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
93¾	75¼	LIL pfK8.30		10.		z400	81¾	77	81¾	+4¾
27	21⅞	LIL pfP2.43		10.		6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
27⅜	24⅜	LIL pfO2.47		9.8		5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
34	24	LongDr	.76	2.5	13	72	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
39¾	23½	LoralCp	1	2.6	12	90	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ¼
38⅝	19½	LaLand	1.48	4.3	10	525	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
24⅜	16½	LaPac	.60b	2.5	7	410	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—1
23⅜	19¼	LouvGs	2	9.6	10	47	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¼	Lowenst	.60	4.9	4	19	12⅝	12	12⅛	
49¾	39¼	Lubrzl	1.60	3.4	11	71	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅛	LuckyS	1	5.9	9	177	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅞	Ludlow	.70	4.6	14	72	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
18⅝	14	Lukens	.96	6.0	6	20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
19⅞	10½	LynCSys	.40	2.4	12	37	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
28⅞	19¾	MACOM	s.24	.9	19	27	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
48¾	31⅛	MCA	1.50	3.4	8	84	45¾	44½	44½	—1¼
15⅝	8	MEI	.40	2.8	8	55	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
37	18	MGIC	1	3.0	10	573	34¼	33¼	33¼	—1⅛
21⅞	13½	MacAF	1	6.2	7	17	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
14	7⅝	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
15	6⅝	Macke	.52	5.1	6	50	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
20⅜	8⅛	Macmill	.72	3.6	12	1178	20½	20⅛	20¼	
31¼	15½	Macml pf1.20		4.0		21	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
47¼	32	Macy	1.85	4.1	7	347	45¾	45	45	—1
17	12¼	MdsFd	1.29e	7.7		368	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅝	MagicCf	.60	6.3	5	148	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
32⅛	26½	MalonH	1.12	3.7	10	178	30	29¾	30	— ⅛
12⅞	7	Manhln	.30b	4.1	3	53	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
12⅛	6⅛	ManhLf	.30	3.9	11	92	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
40½	30⅝	MfrHan	2.28	6.3	6	268	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅛
37⅞	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.3	11	231	33	32½	32½	— ½
43½	24⅞	MarMf	s.80	1.9	10	172	42⅝	42	42½	
40⅞	34¾	MarOil	s1.40	3.5	6	268	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	MarMid	.80	4.1	8	221	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	MarionL	.64	5.4	16	122	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
18	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.7	13	29	13½	13	13	— ⅛
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20		7.6		5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29	20¾	Marley	1	4.5	7	28	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
17	10¾	Marriot	.16	1.0	10	919	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
67⅜	56½	MrshM	3.20	4.8	12	57	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	
23½	15½	MrshF	1.24	6.5	9	150	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ½
40	26⅛	MartM	2	5.2	6	724	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
22¼	9	MaryK	.48	2.3	12	42	21½	21	21	— ⅜
31⅞	17⅞	Md Cup	.56	2.4	9	44	24⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
26⅜	18¼	Masco	.60	2.3	10	844	u26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
30⅞	17⅜	Masonit	1.20	4.6	8	381	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.36e	10.	10	59	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	MassyF	g			470	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
17⅝	15½	MasCp	1.72	10.		7	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
11⅝	10⅛	Masinc	1.12	11.		86	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.30e	3.2	8	366	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			223	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	25	Mattl	pf2.50	9.1		46	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅞	MayDS	1.48	5.6	6	108	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
25¼	18½	MayerO	1	4.2	8	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
5⅞	3½	MaysJW				4	70	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	22½	Maytg	1.80	7.0	8	28	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
29⅛	15⅛	McDrm	1.20	5.7	14	1009	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
35	22½	McDr pf2.20		8.3		306	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
32⅛	25	McDr pf2.60		9.1		10	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	McDnld	.56	1.1	12	471	51⅞	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
38	20	McDonD	.75	2.8	6	388	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
32¼	23½	McDonh	1.32	4.4	6	21	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
31⅝	22½	McGEd	1.80	5.8	8	129	31⅛	31	31	
34	20⅞	McGrH	1.28	4.9	9	186	27	26¼	26¼	— ½
64⅛	19¼	McIntyr	g			255	64	58½	62⅛	—2½
20⅛	12	McLean	.64	4.3	10	27	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	McLout				18	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	9½	McMorO	.10	.4	123	268	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10	McNeil	.80	4.2	11	86	19½	19⅛	19¼	
33⅞	22⅞	Mead	1.60	5.8	5	281	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
88	59½	Mea pfA2.80		3.8		4	73	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
87⅞	58	Mea pfB2.80		3.9		3	71	71	71	+ ¾
48½	26⅛	Measrx	.50	1.3	14	38	39⅛	39	39	— ½
50⅞	24½	Medtrn	.60	1.2	14	233	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
32¼	24⅝	Melville	1.40	4.6	8	463	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ¼
60⅞	25½	Memorex			4	311	28⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
38⅞	33	MercStr	1a	2.7	5	11	37	36¾	36¾	— ½
29¼	22½	MerTx	s1.20	4.4	7	43	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
71⅞	53¼	Merck	1.90	2.8	15	941	69⅞	68½	68¾	— ⅜
38½	26⅛	Merdith	1.28	3.7	6	14	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
24¾	14⅝	MerrLy	.96	4.9	8	646	20½	19⅞	19½	—1
71⅞	26⅛	MesaPet	.48	.7	16	607	70⅝	66⅞	67¼	—2⅞
18¼	14⅛	Mesab	1.43e	8.3	13	9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.0		39	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅞	17⅜	MGM	s .60	3.1	9	190	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
71	44½	Metrm	2.80	4.2	9	147	68¼	66⅜	66⅝	—1⅜
41	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90		12.		z50	33	33	33	
15⅝	12½	MchGs	1.30b	8.8	10	38	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28¼	25½	MhWi pf2.67		10.		61	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26	23⅜	MhWi pf2.12		8.5		84	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MdCTel	1.60	7.5	8	27	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
27½	21⅛	MdCT pf2.06		7.8		6	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
16½	13⅝	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	1322	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
4½	1⅝	MidlndM				29	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27½	14	MidRos	1.20	4.7	8	183	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
29½	19⅛	MillerW	.90	4.1	8	50	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
33⅛	16¾	MiltBrd	.80	2.7	8	299	30⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
22¾	11½	MilRov	.40	2.2	12	89	18½	17⅞	18¼	— ⅛
25⅛	19	MinnGs	1.94	7.8	5	7	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
66	52⅛	MMM	2.40	4.4	11	1443	55⅝	54¾	55⅛	— ⅜
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.6	5	32	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	MirroCp	.96	6.9	9	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
43½	20⅛	Misnins	.80	1.9	8	2	42½	42½	42½	
59½	46	MPacC	3	5.7	5	60	52¾	52½	52½	
13⅞	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.2	8	28	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
26½	22⅝	MoPS	pr2.61	11.		4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
44⅞	36⅛	Mobil	s 2.40	5.7	6	840	43⅝	42	42	—1⅛
4⅛	1⅞	MobilеH			12	47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19¾	11⅞	MdMer	.28	1.4	7	391	14⅞	14	14	
14⅜	9¾	Mohasco	.90	8.5	9	88	11	10½	10⅝	— ¼
14⅞	6⅝	MohkDta			10	891	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
23½	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	9.1	1120	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
18¾	14⅛	Monrh	s 1	5.6	5	35	18	17⅞	17⅞	
49⅞	17⅜	Monoar	.52	1.2	8	139	47⅜	44¼	44¼	—2½
60¼	45	Monsan	3.40	6.2	6	441	55⅝	54¾	54⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	16	MntDU	1.50	8.5	7	8	18	17¾	17¾	
24⅞	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.0	8	31	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
21	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.5		32	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10	7½	MONY	.92e	10.	11	334	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ¼
39⅞	27	MoorM	1.12	3.2	6	103	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	43¾	Morgan	2.50	4.9	7	345	52½	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	18¾	MorKn	1.50	4.8	6	234	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
20⅛	13¼	MorseSh	.66	3.7	6	144	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm				8	38	8¼	8	— ¼
34⅞	25¾	MorNor	1.40	4.5	9	265	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
52¼	36	Motrola	1.20	2.5	10	284	48⅞	48	48¼	— ⅜
40½	24½	MtFuel	2.20	7.9	10	133	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
27⅞	24⅛	MtSTel	2.32	8.9	7	15	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Muntord			1.1	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
8¾	4	Munfd	pf.40	6.7		10	6	5⅞	6	
18⅞	14	Munsng	1.20	8.0	12	6	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
15¾	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	8.5	13	48	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
74	40	MurpOil	1	1.4	13	156	70½	69	69	—1⅜
21⅞	14	MurryO	1	5.3	7	18	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
14¾	12⅞	MutOm	1.32	10.		7	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
15¼	7½	MyersL	.50	4.5	7	239	11¼	10	11⅛	+1
		— N—N—N —								
21⅞	12⅝	NCH	.64	3.4	9	160	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅛	NCNB	n .64	4.2	7	36	15¼	15¼	15¼	
81½	56⅛	NCR	1.60	2.1	9	661	75½	74⅞	74⅞	—1
29¾	17½	NLInd	1.20	4.4	10	1223	29⅞	27⅞	27½	—2⅛
37	19	NLT	1.12	3.9	8	765	29⅞	28½	28½	—1
10⅞	8⅝	NVF	s		7	450	u11½	11	11	+ ⅛
28½	22	Nabisco	1.50	6.5	7	342	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
35⅛	24⅞	Nalco	1.36	4.2	14	1278	33	31⅞	32⅛	—1
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68	4.3	16	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
38	20⅜	Nashua	1.30	4.1	6	149	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ½
50	22	NatAirl	.50	1.0	67	74	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	
24⅞	14	NatCan	.72	2.9	11	504	u25	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
43½	25½	NCan pf1.50		3.3		5	u45	43½	45	+1½
15½	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.7	8	36	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
35⅞	27½	NtDetr	2	5.8	5	4	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
28⅞	18	NatDist	1.80	6.8	6	309	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
30⅝	24⅝	NatFG	2.54	8.4	6	14	u31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
23⅛	15¾	NatGyp	1.32	5.9	5	x266	22⅝	22¼	22½	
4⅞	2¼	NatHom				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15½	7⅝	NtLibt	n .28	2.0	9	1548	14⅞	13½	14¼	— ⅜
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr	s.60	2.7	11	284	23½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅞
20	12½	NMedE	s.50	2.7	11	365	19⅞	18½	18¾	—1
18⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	3.7	21	29	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
21¾	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.1	10	20	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
33¼	18½	NtSemic			11	1165	29¾	27⅞	28⅛	—1¾
21¼	13	NtSvln	1.08	5.9	6	76	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
20¼	14½	NStand	1.24	7.8	6	59	16⅛	15⅞	16	
35¼	28⅞	NatlStl	2.60	7.5	5	86	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
5¼	3⅝	NatTea				7	34	5	4⅞	4⅞ — ⅛
57⅞	35⅛	Natom	2.20	4.1	6	365	56⅛	54	54	—2⅛
37⅞	25	Natm pf1.60		4.5		154	36⅜	35½	35½	—1
27⅞	20⅛	NevPw	2.12	7.7	8	89	u28	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
20	16½	NevP	pf1.74	9.8		z300	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
20½	17⅞	NevP	pf1.95	11.		7	18½	18½	18½	
23⅜	20⅛	NEngEl	2.24	9.9	6	x47	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	NEnGE	1.60	9.6	6	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
25⅝	17½	NENucl	s.26	1.1	18	306	25⅞	23⅞	24	—1⅜
30	26⅜	NEnP	pf2.76	10.		2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
36¼	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.1	8	x28	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
19	15⅝	NYSEG	1.76	10.	7	86	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
5½	2½	Newcrp			10	3	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10¼	8⅛	Newell	n .70	6.9	6	38	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
44	21¼	Newhall	.80	2.0	8	23	41	40½	40½	— ⅜
30⅞	19⅝	Newmt	1.20	4.1	7	247	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅜
17	7¼	Newprk	.20	1.3	12	195	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	13	NiaMP	1.44	11.	7	157	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
38¼	31½	NiaMpf	3.60	11.		z270	33½	33¼	33¼	
41	35	NiaMpf	3.90	11.		z100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
53½	43	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z1100	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
56¾	45½	NiaMpf	5.25	10.		z2810	52½	49⅞	52½	+4⅛
12⅝	9½	NiagSh	1.21e	9.7		55	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
35⅝	26½	NICOR	2.52	7.1	7	107	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
28⅞	20	NorfWn	1.92	7.2	6	195	27	26⅞	26⅞	
26⅞	18½	Norlin	1.68	6.7	4	40	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ¼
28⅞	20⅜	Norris	1.40	5.6	7	62	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
38½	14⅜	NACoal	.64	2.0	8	129	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅜
5¼	2⅜	NoAMtg				109	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.70	5.4	5	20	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ½
10⅝	8⅛	NoestUt	1.10	11.	7	248	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	11	NCotSL	.70	3.7	5	x16	19¼	19	19	
17¼	14⅛	NIndPS	1.50	9.4	8	664	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
51⅞	32⅛	NorNGs	3	6.0	7	175	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅜	NoStPw	2.28	9.1	7	85	25⅛	25	25⅛	
43	36⅛	NSPw	pf3.60	9.9		z210	37⅛	36½	36½	—1½
48	27⅜	Nortrp	1.80	5.1	5	740	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝	
37⅛	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	2.5	9	626	33⅛	32¼	32½	—1⅜
29¾	23	NwtBcp	1.32	4.7	7	84	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼
24⅞	17	NwtEnr	s1.30	5.8	6	226	23⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
37⅞	23	Nwtlnd	2.05	5.8	7	305	36½	35¼	35½	— ¾
12⅛	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	8.9	13	44	11⅞	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
34¼	22	Norton	1.40	4.2	7	39	33⅜	33¼	33½	— ½
20⅜	14½	NorSim	1.04b	6.2	7	151	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
34⅞	27	Nucor	s .36	1.1	7	76	34⅜	33¾	34	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —								
62	16¾	OKC	1.20	2.3	11	174	52⅜	52¼	52¼	— ¼
33⅝	14⅞	Oakind	.40	1.3	14	98	31	30	30⅛	— ¾
20	15⅝	OakliteP	1.20	6.2	9	8	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	5.1	8	x1418	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
10¾	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			291	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ½
40⅝	26¾	OcciP	pf2.16	5.4		x6	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ½
83	48½	OcciP	pf3.60	4.5		x5	81½	79⅞	80	— ⅛
25⅞	22	OcciP	pf2.50	11.		x22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	18½	OcciP	pf2.12	11.		x2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅛	OcciP	pf2.30	11.		x4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
35¼	27¼	Ogden	2	6.2	5	46	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	12.	12	423	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
43	35½	OhEd	pf3.90	10.		z20	38	38	38	+1
48¼	40	OhEd	pf4.40	11.		z60	41	41	41	—1
106⅝	98⅝	OhE	pf10.48	11.		z200	99½	99	99	—1⅜
85½	67	OhP	pf87.60	10.		z10	73½	73½	73½	—1
25⅝	20½	OhP	pfG2.27	10.		3	22	22	22	+ ½
123	109½	OhP	pfA 14	12.		240	112½	112½	112½	— ⅜
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE	1.60	9.6	11	86	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
26¾	18¾	OklaNG	1.80	7.1	7	118	26⅜	25½	25½	— ⅜
25¾	14½	Olin	1	4.4	7	320	23⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¾
35⅛	23	Omark	1.12	3.7	5	104	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Oneida	.92	3.6	6	23	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	9½	Opelika	.84	6.5	5	12	13	12⅞	13	
16¼	13⅝	OranRk	1.56	11.	7	27	14⅝	14½	14½	
9	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.7	4	198	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.7	7	59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	8.4	8	182	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	18¾	OutletCo	1	4.5	7	54	22	21¾	22	
18⅜	13	OverhDr	.84	4.9	6	23	17⅜	17	17¼	
25½	16	OvrnTr	1.24	5.2	5	83	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅜
34¼	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.5	7	43	33½	33	33	— ½
34⅝	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.0	8	201	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	5.8	5	162	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
76	60	Ownil	pf4.75	7.2		7	67	66	66	— ⅜
12½	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.3	5	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
21⅞	15½	PHH Gp	.64	2.9	10	118	u22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
12¾	8	PNBMt	.96e	7.7	10	10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
32¾	23⅛	PPG	1.84	5.8	7	695	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
23⅝	12⅝	PSA			4	80	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
13½	11¼	PacAS	1.28	10.		29	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
25⅛	21⅜	PacGE	2.44	10.	6	818	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅞	PacLtg	2	8.8	6	75	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
55⅞	38½	PacLm	2.20	4.3	14	69	55⅛	51⅛	51¾	+ ½
20⅜	17	PNwTel	1.64	9.0	7	20	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.4	9	243	20⅞	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
16¼	14	PacTT	1.40	10.	8	81	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
18⅞	10	PacTin	1	5.3	8	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
15¼	6⅞	PaineW	.44	4.2	5	112	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
17	12⅞	PalW	pf1.30	9.3		4	14	14	14	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.3	4	72	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Pamida	.061			87	4⅛	4	4	
10⅞	5⅝	PanAm			3	1875	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
55⅞	36⅜	PanEP	3.10	5.7	7	113	54¾	54½	54⅝	
23⅛	14⅜	Papcft	1.14b	5.3	7	89	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
21	10⅛	Pargas	1.08	5.0	10	676	u22½	20⅜	21¾	+1½
34¼	18⅝	ParkDr	s .24	.7	11	637	33⅝	33	33	— ⅜
30⅜	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.0	8	195	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	15½	ParkPn	s.36	2.3	9	20	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
17	7	PatPtt			37	150	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ¼
25	15½	Pavlsnw	.60	2.5	9	84	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	18⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.1	9	146	24⅝	24¼	24½	
14	6	Pengo			37	56	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
22½	13⅞	PenCen				97	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
12	9⅛	PenCn	prA			100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6½	4⅜	PenCn	prB			159	6⅛	5⅞	6	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix				35	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	PennCp	n.12	1.3		693	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅜
40⅛	28	Penney	1.76	5.5	8	421	32¾	32	32	— ⅜
21⅞	18⅞	PaPL	2.04	10.	7	x197	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
58½	40¼	PaPL	pf4.40	9.9		y100	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¾
50¾	42	PaPL	pf4.50	10.		y80	44	44	44	+ ⅜
97⅝	84	PaPL	pf8.60	10.		y50	86	86	86	— ⅜
91	77¼	PaPL	pf8.40	11.		y10	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ⅛
106	99	PaPL	pf9.24	9.8		y5100	102½	101	102½	+1⅜
111	100⅝	PaPL	pf 11	11.		y500	103½	102	102½	+1½
84⅝	72½	PaPL	pf 8	11.		y70	76	75½	75½	—1½
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	6.5	7	91	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
26½	19½	Penw	pf1.60	7.5		11	21¼	21¼	21¼	
48	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	5.1	8	291	45¾	43⅝	43⅝	—2
14	9⅝	PeopDr	.24	1.8	8	33	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	7.6	8	114	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
32¼	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	4.1	11	1214	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.8	11	461	29⅞	28⅝	29	— ¾
17¾	7⅝	Perlec			10	380	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
49	27½	Petrain	1.04	2.1	11	38	u49¾	49	49	
27⅜	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	9.3		12	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	PetRs	pf1.75	7.1		10	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
39	29	Pfizer	1.32	3.8	11	1158	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
30½	19¾	PhelpD	1	3.5	9	203	29⅛	28¼	28½	— ½
18	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	8	376	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
46¼	37	PhilE	pf4.30	11.		z90	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
46½	38⅞	PhilE	pf4.40	11.		z50	40½	40⅜	40⅜	—1
100⅝	81	PhilE	pf8.75	10.		z150	84	83⅝	83⅝	—1¼
88⅞	71½	PhilE	pf7.85	10.		z600	79½	78½	78½	+2¼
84	69	PhilE	pf7.75	11.		z100	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
30⅛	19⅞	PhilSub	1.10	3.7	9	42	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	31½	PhilMr	s1.25	3.3	10	1060	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
8½	3⅝	Phillnd	.28	4.9	3	118	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Phillnd	pf 1	9.8		10	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
41⅞	28⅝	PhilPet	1.40	3.5	8	1226	u41½	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅛
18	9⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.7	5	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
15⅝	8⅜	PiedAvt	.24	1.7	5	48	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
20	15⅝	PieNG	1.56a	7.8	8	5	20	19⅞	19⅞	
13⅛	6	Pier 1	.15e	1.2	8	62	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
46¼	32	Pilsbry	1.52	3.8	9	126	39¾	39⅝	39½	— ¼
44⅜	24½	Pioner	1.92	4.4	10	461	44	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅜
30¼	21⅜	PitnyB	1.20	4.0	8	539	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
33⅛	28	PitnB	pf2.12	6.5		36	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
26⅛	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.0	16	332	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	5	PlanRsc			9	329	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
23¼	14½	Plantrn	.16	.8	15	157	21⅝	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
31⅜	10½	Playboy	.12	.6	21	119	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
27½	19½	Plessey	1e	3.8	9	4	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
29¼	17	Pneumo	1	3.9	10	68	26½	25⅜	25⅝	—1
17¾	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.2	11	357	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
60¼	26⅜	Polaroid	1	3.5	9	493	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—1
30½	14½	Pndrosa	.40	2.0	6	505	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅜
37⅜	21½	PopTal	1.16	3.3	5	9	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
21⅞	13	Porlec	.80b	4.2	9	35	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19¾	16⅛	PortGE	1.70	10.	11	147	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	23½	PorG	pf2.60	11.		4	24¼	24	24¼	
38⅞	27½	Potlch	1.16	3.2	8	89	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	12⅞	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	159	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
52	44¼	PotEl	pf4.50	9.7		z100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
35	21¾	Premier	.64	1.9	11	12	33¼	33	33	— ¼
16	13	Presley	s.36t	2.7	5	98	14	13⅛	13¼	— ½
19⅝	14⅜	PrimeC	s		19	244	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
93	72⅜	ProctG	3.40	4.3	11	238	80	79	79⅛	—1
18⅝	9⅛	PrdRsh	s.44	2.8	8	8	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
28	18¾	Proler	.50e	2.0	7	46	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
18½	15	PSvCol	1.60	9.9	10	90	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24¾	20⅛	PSCol	pf2.10	9.5		8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
27¼	24	PSInd	2.32	9.0	7	262	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
39½	35	PSIn	pf 3.50	9.8		z50	36	35¾	35¾	
27¼	20⅞	PSNH	pf2.81	11.		7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
21½	18⅝	PSvNM	1.92	9.5	8	65	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
23⅞	20	PSvEG	2.20	11.	7	324	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
49	41	PSEG	pf4.18	9.7		z100	43	43	43	— ⅜
25⅛	21⅜	PSEG	pf2.17	9.5		14	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
27¼	24⅝	PSEG	pf2.43	9.7		2	25	25	25	
119½	106½	PSE	pf12.25	11.		z320	110	109	109	— ½
89⅞	75⅝	PSEG	pf7.52	9.4		z3280	80	76	80	+2
107	97	PSEG	pf9.62	9.7		z50	99½	99½	99½	— ½
11¾	5½	Publick				211	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7	3½	Pueblo			5	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	PR Cem			6	14	5	5	5	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.64	9.9	8	66	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	29⅝	Pullmn	1.60	4.2	8	155	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
20	14⅝	Purex	1.16	6.8	7	32	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
9⅞	3	PurlnFa				95	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
30¼	22½	Purolr	1.32	4.4	8	85	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21¼	QuakO	1.20	4.5	7	173	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
24½	12¼	QuakStO	1	4.8	10	225	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
33	18¾	Quanex	s 1	3.7	10	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
12⅝	4⅝	Questor	.20	2.7	13	26	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
26¼	19	QuestrpfA	2	9.6		4	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
33⅜	23	RCA	1.60	6.3	7	2422	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅜
74	52½	RCA pf	4	7.0		7	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
12½	9⅝	RLC s	.44	3.8	5	50	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	RTE	.60	5.8	6	23	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	RalsPur	.58	4.9	9	454	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17	6⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.1	21	597	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ¼
23	13⅝	Ranco	.76	4.2	10	92	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
18¼	11½	RapAm	.60e	3.6	4	146	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
40⅜	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.3	5	8	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
27¾	14⅛	Raymdint	1	5.3	5	93	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
58½	42½	Raythn	1.60	2.9	10	893	57	55¾	55¾	—1¼
32¾	18⅞	ReadBat	1	3.7	9	124	28¼	27	27	—1¼
18⅛	12¼	RltRet	1.63e	12.	8	19	13⅝	13½	13½	
7⅝	3½	Redmn	.09e	1.3	6	112	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.2	7	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB	2	6.6	4	12	30⅝	30⅜	30½	— ¼
15⅛	10⅜	ReichCh	.74	5.3	11	69	14	13⅝	13⅝	
65	29¾	ReinEl	1.68	2.5	13	186	64	62¼	62¾	—1¼
50¾	30½	RelGp	1.60b	3.3	5	81	49⅞	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅜
27¾	23⅞	RelG	pf 2.60	11.		4	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
28½	25	Relin	pf2.68	9.9		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
11⅞	5⅞	RepAir	.20	2.3	5	543	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
7½	1¼	RepAir	wt			258	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
30	11⅜	RepCp	.60b	2.0	5	86	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
24	13⅞	RepFnS	s.92	4.4	4	121	21½	21	21	— ½
3	1⅞	RepMtg				81	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
29⅛	21¼	RepStl	2	7.0	3	121	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
30	20⅜	RepTex	1	3.6	7	20	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
28⅝	9	ResvOil	.30	1.1	13	718	26¾	26¼	26⅜	— ¼
41¼	19⅛	RsOil	pf1.75	4.6		48	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅜	RevcoD	.80	3.0	11	262	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
18	11⅜	Revere			3	73	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
57	44½	Revlon	1.56	3.1	12	434	52⅛	50½	50½	—2⅛
22½	12½	Rexham	.60	3.6	7	37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Rexnrd	.96	5.1	6	573	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
56	48¼	Rexn	pf2.36	4.2		2	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
65	54½	Reynln	3.80	6.1	6	193	63¼	62½	62½	—1
75	60	Revln	pf2.25	3.1		x8	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+1
58⅜	48⅞	Reyln	pf4.10	8.3		x30	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
39¾	29⅛	RevMtl	2.20	6.1	4	x158	37½	35⅞	35⅞	—1⅜
45	41⅞	RevM	pf2.37	5.7		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.30	6.3	4	53	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
31	19⅝	RchMer	1.20	5.0	9	449	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	15⅞	RiegelT	1.60	8.8	6	15	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
38⅞	23⅛	RioGran	1	2.8	6	56	36½	35⅜	35⅝	— ½
28	17⅜	RioGr	pf .80	4.3		52	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.2	9	134	25½	25	25	—1
27	17	Robshw	1.30	6.4	7	255	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
35	22⅜	Robtsn	1.90	5.8	8	5	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.2	9	317	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	RochG	1.48	9.1	7	29	16½	16¼	16¼	
20⅞	16⅝	RochTl	1.56	8.4	7	50	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
19½	10½	Rockowr	1	5.7	6	40	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
42¼	30⅜	Rockwl	2.60	6.1	6	232	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	— ¼
104	78¾	Rklnt	pf4.75	4.6		2	104	104	104	+1
38¼	28	Rklnt	pf1.35	3.6		1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+1
46¾	30½	RohmH	2	4.5	7	209	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¼
19⅛	10	Rohrlnd			5	216	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	16¼	Rollins	.72	2.9	11	330	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm	s		21	276	32¾	31	31½	—1
6¼	2½	Ronson				24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅜	Roper	s .90	8.4	6	58	11⅛	10½	10¾	— ½
21½	13⅞	Rorer	.76	4.6	9	316	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
32⅜	15	Rosario	.60	1.9	14	244	32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
30⅝	15⅜	Rowan	.10	.3	13	214	30½	29	29½	—1⅜
19½	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.1	38	35	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
76⅛	57⅝	RoylD	5.09e	6.8	4	870	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞	— ¼
33½	21¾	Rubbrm	.92	3.2	11	35	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅜	RussTog	.86	8.6	6	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅝	14⅞	RyanH	1	4.5	8	186	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
30⅛	18¾	RyderS	1b	4.1	7	55	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	3.9	11	199	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
32	16¼	SCM	1.30	4.4	6	313	30½	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
26	12⅛	SPSTec	.50	2.0	8	200	u26¼	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	24⅝	Sabine	.56	1.2	39	55	46⅛	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	8	Safgdin	.32	1.8	14	68	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
46	34⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.6	7	510	39⅝	39¼	39¼	
15⅝	7½	SagaCp	.44	4.7	28	28	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	21⅜	SJoMn	1.40	4.7	10	183	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
13¾	11¼	StJoLP	1.26	11.	8	14	12	12	12	
60⅞	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	4.3	8	56	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
11½	10	SPaul	1e	9.6		38	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	27¾	StRegP	1.80	5.8	7	46	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ¼
8⅛	5½	Salant	.40	6.7	7	34	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
19⅝	5	Sambos				507	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
16	14	SDieGs	1.52	10.	10	161	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.7	13	25	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	12⅞	Sanders	.50	1.9	12	129	26½	26	26	— ½
51⅞	29⅝	SFeInd	2.40	5.0	7	685	49⅛	47⅝	47⅞	—1½
14⅛	8	SFeln	pf .50	3.8		69	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
40½	18¾	SFeInt	.72	2.6	27	1249	29	28	28	—1
19⅝	13	SgtWel	.88	6.1	7	56	14⅞	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	SaulRE				97	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
10⅝	4⅜	SavASto			13	57	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
15	7	SavOnD	.40	3.4	8	74	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	SavElP	1	9.1	4	45	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
13⅜	11	SavE	pf1.28	11.		2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
19⅝	11⅛	Savin	.70	3.9	3	314	19⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—1
8⅝	4⅜	Saxon			7	687	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer				39	5⅜	5½	5½	
35	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.44	4.3	9	301	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
14⅜	9	Schlitz	.30t		25	543	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
86⅜	66⅜	Schimb	s1.10	1.3	19	897	84⅝	83⅛	83½	—3⅛
33⅝	25⅝	SciAtla	s		18	52	33½	32⅛	32½	—1¼
27¼	18	SCOA	s 1	3.9	7	65	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
5½	3½	ScotLad			8	30	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
35⅛	22	ScotFet	1.80	6.0	7	51	30⅞	30	30	— ⅜
26	15⅞	ScottF	.80	3.2	9	60	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	ScotP	.92	5.0	8	709	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
16¼	8⅛	Scottys	.40	2.7	9	123	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.0	6	103	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
16⅝	6⅞	Scudder				20	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
14¼	11⅝	SeaCA	pf1.46	12.		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
32⅛	15⅞	SeaCont	.42	2.0	7	87	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	7.4	5	93	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	9½	SeaWA	.40b	3.2	6	101	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
31⅞	23	Seafst	1.12	3.6	8	50	31⅝	31	31	— ⅜
34⅛	24⅛	Seagrm	pf1.12		11	285	32	31	31	— ⅜
20¾	10⅛	Seagrv	.27e	1.3	8	104	u21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
19⅛	15⅝	SealAir	n.44	2.4	10	62	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	SealPw	1.30	4.5	7	5	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.2	11	627	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
24¼	18⅝	Sears	1.28	6.5	7	1134	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14¾	5⅝	Seatrain				64	142	7⅛	6⅞	7 — ⅛
34⅝	26½	SecPac	n1.80	5.6	6	43	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	— ⅜
48⅛	24⅛	Sedco	.64	1.7	18	244	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
14⅝	11	SelgLt	1.20b	11.	5	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt	.34	3.6	5	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	4.0	10	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	4.2	6	312	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
43⅞	21	Shapell	.15	.3	5	26	43⅛	43	43	
18½	8½	ShearH	.48b	3.0	4	121	16⅜	16	16	—1
44⅛	30⅜	ShellOil	2	4.6	7	323	43⅞	43⅛	43½	— ¼
33⅛	28⅝	ShellT	s2.39t	8.0	5	11	30	29⅞	30	+ ½
13⅜	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.8	4	59	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
20	14⅝	ShelG	pf1.35	8.3		12	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
17⅝	14	ShelG	pf1.40	8.6		6	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Sherwin			18	90	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
57	44	Shrw	pf 4.40	8.7		z100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ¾
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.34	9.7	7	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Signal	1	3.0	7	330	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
38½	28⅝	Signode	1.72	4.9	7	217	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
21⅛	12¼	SimPrec	.28	1.8	12	358	16⅞	15⅝	16	
13⅜	8¼	SimpPat	.56	5.0	12	418	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	11⅝	Singer	.48	3.3	5	254	12⅝	12	12⅛	
36	30	Sinar	pf3.50	11.		8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Skyline	.48	4.3	9	106	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
24⅝	17⅞	SmithA	1.48	6.7	3	87	22⅛	21	21	— ⅜
63⅞	39	Smithin	1.12	1.8	12	155	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
49	38⅛	Smtkin	s1.44	3.0	14	255	48⅝	47½	47½	— ⅜
28	14½	SmithTr	1	3.4	9	501	u29⅞	27⅜	29½	+1⅜
23⅜	16½	Smucker	1	4.8	7	70	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
26⅜	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.2	13	187	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.2	17	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin	s		6	10	28	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
6½	2⅜	SoAflFn				18	5⅛	5	5	
18⅝	15	SCrEG	1.68	10.	9	x226	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅜	SoJerln	1.74	9.0	9	x17	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
55½	26⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.1	8	2	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
17	11½	SoetBk	.88	5.0	6	63	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	SoetPS	s		5	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SCalEd	2.48	9.4	6	476	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
16¼	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	942	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	17⅛	SolnGE	1.52	8.0	6	21	19⅝	19	19	
49	29½	SoNRes	1.50	3.3	9	157	47⅝	46	46	— ⅜
41	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.2	6	41	39⅝	39	39	— ⅜
37⅜	25	SouPac	2.40	6.7	6	215	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
58⅜	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	5.8	6	111	56	55½	55½	— ⅜
56⅛	43	SoRy	pf 3	5.4		2	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
29¾	26⅝	SdRy	pf2.60	9.6		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	6.1	9	33	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
33⅛	25⅛	Soutind	.84	2.8	10	219	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅜
41	34⅛	SouRoyl	s		21	95	39	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅜
23½	16⅛	SwtAir	s .28	1.2	6	46	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
29⅛	22⅛	SwtBsh	1.34	4.9	7	49	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
24	18⅝	SwtFore	.48	2.1	4	267	19⅞	18⅞	19	— ⅜
13¼	12	SwtGas	n1.10	9.2	9	125	12⅝	d11⅞	12	— ⅛
14⅝	13	SwtPS	1.28	9.5	4	53	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	Sparton	.80	4.6	6	24	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
29⅜	15	SpectPh			15	185	29⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
23½	12⅝	SperHut	1	5.9	5	65	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
53⅛	39⅝	Sperry	1.56	3.1	8	543	52	51	51	—1⅛
20⅞	14	SprnsM	1.20	6.9	5	37	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.2	8	90	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
37¼	25⅜	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	465	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
15¼	11⅝	StaRite	n.70	5.0	7	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	16⅛	Staley	1	4.0	15	783	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd	1.48	5.7	10	138	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
24¾	18⅝	StBPnt	.64	2.5	10	22	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
20⅝	13⅛	StdMofA	.64	3.5	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
58⅞	41½	StOilCl	2.80	5.2	7	491	55⅝	53½	53½	—2⅜
69	49⅝	StOInd	3	4.5	8	425	68	66⅝	66⅝	—1
69⅞	32½	StOilOh	1.20	1.8	12	266	66⅝	66	66	—1⅛
12⅞	7⅛	StPacCp	.60	5.0	5	144	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅜
19⅛	12⅜	Standex	.25	4.3	7	23	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
32⅛	22½	StanW	1.24	3.8	8	x59	u32⅞	31½	32⅛	+1⅛
32	22⅜	Starret	1.32a	4.1	6	18	u32⅛	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
6⅛	3½	StMutlnv			12	45	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	10.		4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
24⅝	19	StaufCh	s1.16	4.7	8	144	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Stegco	.12b	2.8	9	28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅝	6⅝	SterlBcp	.46	7.4	6	193	u 9½	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	14	SterlDg	.84	5.8	10	913	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.6	9	70	23	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.1	4	85	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	26½	StewWa	s1.88	5.4	8	364	u36	35	35⅛	+ ½
37⅝	22½	StokVC	1.32	4.1	9	45	32	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW	2.75t	5.7	10	42	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	10½	StonCon	.60	2.5	11	29	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
27⅝	14⅜	StopShp	1.20	6.4	5	23	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	14⅜	StorTec	s		12	910	18⅛	16⅞	17	—1⅛
46½	26	StorerB	1.30	2.8	11	59	46⅛	46	46½	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	StridRit	1.88	7.1	7	15	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
51½	23½	StuWor	1.25	2.4	11	16544	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.0	9	209	4⅝	3⅞	4	+ ¼
34⅝	16½	SubPrG	1.44	4.2	9	454	36⅜	34	34½	—1½
34⅝	22	SunChm	.60	1.8	5	46	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	SunEl	.60	2.3	14	38	26½	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo	3	4.4	8	490	69⅛	68½	68⅝	—1⅛
73	37½	SunC	pf 2.25	3.2		7	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	—1⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.50	7.2	7	157	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
34	19	Sundstr	1.20	3.7	9	85	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	— ⅜
81	50	Sunds	pf3.50	4.4		15	79⅝	79	79⅛	— ⅜
17½	9	SunsM	.40	2.5	10	230	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
22⅛	15⅝	SuprVal	.66	3.1	10	89	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
583	262½	SuprOil	2.80	.6	29	50	482	471	471	—16
19¼	10⅝	SupmkG	.48	2.6	6	361	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
38½	23½	Supm	pf1.30	3.4		2	38⅛	38	38	
12⅛	4⅛	Supscp				69	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	SutraM	.97e	8.1	11	21	u12⅛	12	12	
28⅝	19¼	Swank	1.40a	6.5	6	21	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	14½	Sybron	1.08	5.6	10	197	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
40	30	Sybrn	pf2.40	7.1		8	34	34	34	
15⅝	7⅞	Systron	.10	.7	33	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		— T—T—T —								
17¼	11⅜	TRE	s .84	5.6	11	92	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
42⅝	33⅛	TRW	2	5.1	7	441	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
92⅜	73½	TRW	pf 4.40	5.1		2	86⅜	86¼	86⅜	+ ⅜
88	63⅞	TRW	pr4.50	6.1		18	74	74	74	
31½	17½	TaftBrd	.76	2.5	10	44	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
7⅛	1⅜	Talcott				48	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Talley	1	9.9	8	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley	pf 1	9.4		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19¼	16½	TampE	1.44	8.2	8	199	17⅞	17½	17½	
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy			8	839	26½	25⅝	25⅞	—1⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Tandycft	n		3	143	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7¼	Tappan	.40	3.2	19	56	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
16⅝	9	Tchncolr	.72	5.0	5	69	15⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Technicn			14	102	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
59½	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.1	13	243	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Telecor	6.60c		3	13	6⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
154½	83⅛	Teledn	9.92t	6.8	7	309	151½	146	146⅛	—4⅞
21⅜	8¼	Telprmt			18	373	18½	17½	17½	— ⅜
9¼	3⅝	Telex			16	237	5¼	4⅞	5	
39½	29	Tennco	2.20	5.6	8	1781	39½	38⅝	39⅛	+ ½
89½	82⅝	Tenc	pr 7.40	8.8		2	84½	84½	84½	—1
145	108½	Tennc	pf5.50	3.8		1	144	144	144	—1
30½	14½	Teradyn			12	78	24	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro			6	608	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—1⅛
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor	pf2.16	7.5		64	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
29½	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.6	6	1913	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅜
45¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.2	9	91	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¼
57¼	32	TexEst	2.70	4.9	9	312	56⅝	55¼	55¼	—1¼
27¾	25⅛	TxET	pf2.40	9.2		5	26	26	26	
30	26¼	TxET	pf2.87	10.		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
49⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.92	6.1	8	109	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
24½	16	Texlnd	.60	2.7	5	184	23⅛	22	22	—1½
100	75⅝	Texlnst	2	2.1	14	505	96⅛	93⅝	93⅝	—2⅜
15¼	5⅝	Texlnt				487	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
47¼	25⅝	TexOGs	.44	.9	12	282	47⅜	46½	47	+ ⅜
65	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.7	28	2	62½	62½	62½	
21⅞	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.7	7	x760	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
29	18	Texstf	1.20	4.3	13	287	28⅜	27⅜	28⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	35⅛	Texstf	pf 3	6.3		44	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
13½	4¾	Texfi	Ind		3	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33½	23½	Textron	1.80	6.3	6	109	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
37	27	Textr	pf2.08	6.6		351	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅛	Textr	pf1.40	5.4		355	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
44	27⅝	Thiokol	1.55	3.6	8	37	43⅝	43	43⅛	— ½
46⅞	39⅛	ThmBet	1.52	3.3	13	11	45⅛	45½	45⅛	— ½
14⅞	8⅛	Thomln	.52b	4.7	5	16	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	6.7	6	39	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
17¼	9⅞	Thrifty	.60	4.0	11	116	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	19¾	Tidwatr	.90	3.7	9	487	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅜
34⅝	19	Tigerlnt	.80	3.5	5	433	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—2⅛
49	35⅞	Timeln	1.66	3.7	9	195	45⅞	45	45	— ⅜
34⅛	26½	Timl	pfB1.57	4.7		113	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
36	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.5	8	63	35	34¼	34¼	—1
63½	45	Timkn	3	4.9	6	26	61	60⅛	60¼	— ½
9	4⅝	TobinP				3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
31⅛	19¼	ToddSh			5	19	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	12⅞	Tokheim	.60	3.3	8	62	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
24	19	ToIEdis	2.20	11.	7	75	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅛	TolEd	pf2.36	11.		13	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
24	19⅝	TolEd	pf2.21	11.		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp				23	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	TootRol	.40b	3.7	7	17	10⅝	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
29⅜	17⅞	ToroCo	.88	3.9	7	155	24	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅝	TovRUs	n		11	273	24¼	21⅞	21⅞	—2
22⅝	15⅞	Tracor	s .40	1.9	9	270	u23	21½	21½	—1
23½	17½	Trane	s .89	4.1	9	220	23⅛	22⅝	22½	+ ⅜
38¼	27⅞	TranUn	2.36	6.8	7	44	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	13⅞	TW Corp			4	433	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
23½	17⅞	TWC	pf 2	10.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18	15⅞	TWC	pf 1.90	12.		17	16¼	16¼	16¼	
29⅞	28⅝	TWC	pf 2.66	9.4		61	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.3	8	394	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
22½	19½	Traninc	2.04	10.		8	20	19⅞	20	
32¾	16⅛	Transco	1.24	4.0	13	557	32½	31⅛	31⅜	—1⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	5.4	10	x86	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
97½	88½	TrGP	pf8.64	9.4		z100	92	92	92	
26⅞	23⅞	TrGP	pf2.50	10.		28	25	24⅞	25	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	7.3	5	22	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.7	4	713	37⅜	36½	36⅝	—1
44⅞	33⅝	Travelr	pf 2	5.0		4	40⅛	40	40	—1
20⅛	16⅛	TriCon	2.01e	11.		91	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	TriSoM			5	130	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Triaind	.30r	3.0	7	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24¾	14⅝	TriaPc	.84	3.7	8	110	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Trico	.18	1.8	10	53	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37¾	15⅝	Trinityln	1	2.8	12	1..	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
17½	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	8.9	7	x189	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
45¼	24¼	TCFox	1.48a	3.2	7	616	45	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs	1	4.8	6	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
25¼	14⅞	TycoLab	1	4.3	4	119	24⅜	23½	23½	—1⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	89	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
44¼	21⅝	Tymshr			16	112	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
45⅛	23⅝	UAL	1	3.8	4	578	27⅝	26	26¼	—1
26½	16⅝	UGI	1.64	6.4	8	22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29½	25⅝	UGI	pf 2.75	10.		z420	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
22	14	UMC	1.20	8.8	7	x108	15⅝	14⅝	15	
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr				8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
27¼	16	UNCRes	.50	2.0	7	261	27	25⅞	25⅞	—1
39½	17	UVInd	10c		6	52	26⅜	25⅝	26	— ⅛
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.6	5	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
66¼	57¼	UnlNV	4.27e	6.6	6	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
52⅝	43⅝	UCamp	2.48	5.1	8	57	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	3	6.9	6	1264	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅜	UnComr	.20	1.6		237	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	3.8	6	216	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	x519	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
49⅛	39⅝	UnEl	pf4.50	10.		z220	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+1
24⅝	20⅝	UnEl	pf2.13	10.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
28	25⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	10.		8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
86	72½	UnEl	pfH 8	11.		2	75	74⅞	74⅞	—1
44⅝	33	UOUCI	s1.30	3.0	8	867	u44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
74	58⅝	UPacC	2.30	3.3	10	808	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Uniroyal				125	5½	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
60	42	Unlryal	pf 8	16.		z940	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	UnBrnd	.20a	2.0	6	74	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	UBrd	pf1.20	9.4		29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
49½	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	5.1	6	283	49½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
31½	20	UFinCl	s.90	2.9	8	21	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.6	9	204	29½	28	28	—1
26⅞	21⅞	Ulllum	2.68	11.	7	18	24½	24⅜	24½	
23¼	19	Utllu	pf 2.20	11.		z40	20	20	20	— ⅛
20⅝	12½	Unitlnd	.90	4.6	7	15	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅝	Unitlnn	.22	1.4	7	221	16⅛	16	16	
13⅛	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.6	5	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				196	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
40½	16	UnRefn	1.28	3.4	6	120	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
20½	14½	USFaS	1.58e	7.9		76	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
41⅝	29	USFid	2.40	6.3	5	360	37⅝	38	38	—1
35⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2.40	6.8	5	191	35⅝	35	35⅛	
32	22½	USGy	pf1.80	5.7		61	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	USHom	.52	3.3	5	1249	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18½	6⅝	USInd	.64	6.6	5	259	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	12⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.1	7	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	US Rlty				44	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
30⅛	18¼	USShoe	1.48	6.8	5	87	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
28⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.0	5	426	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.3	10	27	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	35⅛	UnTech	2.30	5.2	7	379	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
135¼	100	UTch	pf7.32	6.4		4	115½	115	115	
66⅝	49⅝	UTch	pf3.87	6.8		41	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	26⅝	UTch	pf2.55	9.5		314	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	17⅝	UnITel	1.52	7.4	7	374	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	19¼	Unltrod	.50	1.8	11	74	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
29½	12	Unitrod	.50	5.7	6	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	4.2	7	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	5.1	8	34	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	3.5	9	1025	44⅛	43⅝	44	— ⅛
55⅝	40	Upjohn	1.52	2.5	7	481	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
28	17	USLIFE	.66	9.7		43	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
35⅝	34	USLIF	pf3.33	9.4		37	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
11½	9	UslifeFd	.96a	9.5	18	191	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76							
		— V—V—V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.7	6	x24	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	14	VSI Cp	.60	1.9	9	126	32	31	31⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	5.1	18	51	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.5	5	31	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	11⅝	Varian	.48	1.7	28	282	25	23⅝	23½	—1
14⅛	7⅝	Varo	.40	3.9	9	113	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	16⅝	Veeco	.50	1.6	10	88	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Vendo				42	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
34	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.0	15	89	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	7	828	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
99⅝	84⅛	VaEP	pf8.84	10.		z600	85⅛	84⅝	85⅛	+1
99⅝	89	VaEP	pf8.60	9.5		z20	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+1
104⅛	92	VaEP	pf9.75	10.		z300	95⅝	95	95	— ⅛
29½	25⅛	VaEP	pf2.90	11.		3	26½	26½	26½	
85	72½	VaE	pf7.72	10.		z690	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
81	67	VaEP	pf7.20	10.		z50	71	71	71	—1
84½	68⅝	VaEP	pf7.45	10.		z250	73⅝	73	73	—1
29⅝	7⅝	Vornado	.60	2.3	42	89	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Vulclnc	.75	4.9	5	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅝	VulcnM	1.60	5.0	7	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
41¼	17½	WUI	.80	2.0	13	54	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	53	17⅜	16¼	16¼	—1
21	15½	Wachov	.76	3.8	8	709	20	20	20	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	WachRlty				317	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34½	19½	WalMrt	.36	.9	15	39	34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
30⅝	23½	Walgrn	1.40	4.6	6	111	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	WlkrH	g1.60a		8	46	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
33¼	21⅞	WallBus	.84	3.2	8	5	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	WalMu	1.60	6.1	5	16	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅝	WaltJm	1.80	5.2	6	247	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	10	WaltJ	pf 1	10.		z200	10	10	10	
38	27½	WaltJ	pf1.60	4.4		9	36½	36½	36½	
12¼	7⅝	WardFd			9	48	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco	.20r	1.7	5	57	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
37	21⅝	WarnS	1.80	5.1	8	48	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅝	WrnCom	s 1	2.7	7	1910	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—2
113	78⅝	WrnC	pfl.25	1.2		10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.4	9	1115	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27½	21⅝	WashGs	2.40	9.1	10	21	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
39	22⅝	WshNat	1.40	4.2	7	16	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅛	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	18	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅝	WasteM	.70	2.0	73	128	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.4	19	92	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	WayGos	.48	7.8	61	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.1	16	8	6½	6½	6½	
13⅛	12⅝	Wean	pf1.26	9.7		8	13	13	13	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	17	275	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅝	WeisMk	s.80	3.8	9	7	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
33⅞	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	5.5	6	281	32⅛	31½	31½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	WelFM	1.30e	7.5	9	53	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
40	31⅝	WtPtPe	2.80	8.0	6	22	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
14	6⅝	WstnSL				23	13⅝	13	13⅝	
14⅛	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	3.7	3	362	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	WAir	pf 2	7.2		24	28½	27⅝	27⅝	—1
35⅝	23	WnBnc	1.64	4.8	7	177	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
43	28⅝	WnCoNA	.40	.9	16	119	u43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	27⅝	WPacin	1	1.9	6	55	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1
24⅝	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.8	11	193	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
61	47	WnUn	pf4.90	8.9		3	55⅝	55	55	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	WUn	dpf1.18	12.		55	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
25⅝	21	WUTl	pf2.56	11.		13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
23⅝	16	WestgEl	.97	4.5	5	843	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.50	4.5	8	x40	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Weyerbr	1	3.0	9	798	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
48⅝	36⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	6.0		54	48⅛	47	47	—1
40⅛	26⅛	WheelF	1.20	3.4	9	67	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	29½	WheelF	pf 2	5.1		7	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	9	WheelPtt			1	42	22⅛	21	21	—1
58⅛	45	WhelPtt	pf6	12.		y10	48	48	48	— ⅛
49⅝	38½	WhelPtt	pf5	12.		y100	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
24½	17⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	6.3	9	124	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	4.9	6	145	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	661	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18½	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.0	6	621	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	6.7	5	97	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Wiebldt	.44	4.1	12	56	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	4.4	10	1388	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	37	186	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	25⅛	WinDx	1.68	5.5	9	27	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Winnbgo			138	137	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ	1	10.	12	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	9.4	7	43	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
106	93	WisE	pf8.90	9.2		z100	97	97	97	— ⅛
25⅝	19	WisGas	2.04	8.2	6	99	25	24⅝	24⅝	
21⅝	17⅝	WiscPL	1.84	9.4	8	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	WiscPS	1.72	9.5	6	27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Witco	1.40	4.9	6	55	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	WlfrR	.80	6.3	8	32	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	WolvrW	.36	3.6	5	289	11⅛	10	10	—1
24⅝	12⅝	Womelc	.68	2.6	10	240	24⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
35	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.5	17	721	35	32⅝	33	— ⅛
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	5.8	6	359	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	WorldAir			5	37	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
76⅝	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.4	7	7	72	71	71⅝	—1
19⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr	.48	4.5	9	77	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19	10⅝	Wylaln	.80	5.8	8	58	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.0	10	45	10½	10	10	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Wyly			15	214	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅝	50	Xerox	2.40	3.7	10	884	66⅝	65	65	—1
28⅝	14⅝	XTRA	s .52	2.2	5	161	25⅝	24	24	—1
17⅝	13⅝	Yates	s .20	1.2	5	31	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.7	7	729	23½	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Zapata	.30b	1.4	16	209	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1
113	61	Zapata	pf 2	1.8		1	112	112	112	—1
17⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp			5	115	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18½	12	ZenithR	1	7.4	11	x306	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	Zurnind	.80	4.4	7	128	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Sept. 3, 1979 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 706.45
—(d) Conbar	SF 659.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 648.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 761.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.59
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.87
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.94
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 6.83
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 20.09
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.98
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 29.61
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 308.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 470.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 63.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 62.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 96.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 467.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 20.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.50
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$ 4.91
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 29.51
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$65.36
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 25.67
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 55.61
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 16.54
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.99
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 17.98
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 47.22
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.39
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.76
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 8.22
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 10.27
JARDINE FLEMING	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$76.23
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.87
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF398.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 308.00
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda).	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,239.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,014.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 340.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 368.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 243.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 73.16
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 22.50
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 131.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 103.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 54.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 67.50
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 317.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 190.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 716.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.75
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.55
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.64
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 62.19
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.92

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$1,003.86*
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 7.71
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 1.48
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	SF 124.10
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	$ 10.33
(w) CAMIT	$ 14.27
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,423.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 238.01
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,837.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.22
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.53
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 8.75
(w) D.G.C.	$ 44.86*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 20.52
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$20.07
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,152.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,209.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 241.37
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,506.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 60.25
(d) Fonditalia	$ 14.34
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.90
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.41
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 335.84
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 29.77
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$116.92
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 119.48
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 11.20
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 167.84
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 24.16
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 7.20
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 57.64
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 11.88
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.51
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$69.37
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 40.78
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,547.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 13.47
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 31.69
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 57.73
(w) Luxfund	$ 29.39
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 9.78
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.47
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.76
(d) Nippon Fund	$ 17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.48
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 76.49
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 31.79
(d) Renta Fund	$ 59.88
(d) Rentinvest	LF 859.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.40
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.72
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 62.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.83
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 93.30
(w) Soros Fund	$ 814.00
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 12.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 48.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 66.10
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 33.12
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.74
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.39
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 104.79
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 12.34
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 8.21
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 488.95
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 13.03
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 77.74
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,629.345/8

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 4, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
StudWorth	1,654,400	51¼	
IBM s	381,400	68½	—1½
EchlinMfg	249,900	16¼	— ⅛
Exxon	242,600	54⅝	—1⅜
RCA	242,200	25½	— ⅜
City Invest	226,900	20	— ⅞
CharterCo	226,200	35⅝	—2¼
Benguet B	210,000	4½	+ ⅛
Kennecott	208,800	26¾	— ⅜
Gulf Oil	205,600	30	—1⅜
Gen Motors	203,800	58⅝	—1
Texaco Inc	191,300	28½	— ⅜
WarnrCom s	191,000	36⅝	—2¼
Pan Am	187,500	7	— ⅛
AmerT&T	183,200	56¼	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	33.74	29.86
Advanced	304	869
Volume Up (in millions)		15.88
Declined	1,228	543
Volume Down (in millions)		6.26
Unchanged	330	440
Total issues	1,862	1,852
New highs	62	124
New lows	7	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	886.52	887.63	871.16	872.61	—15.02
20 Trn	265.87	267.24	261.15	261.78	— 4.63
15 Util	108.49	109.03	107.71	107.98	— 0.78
65 Stk	312.98	313.92	308.06	308.68	— 4.83

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	109.41	107.22	107.44	—1.88
Industrials	121.66	119.15	119.38	—2.19
Utilities	52.36	51.71	51.84	—0.46
Finance	13.68	13.43	13.47	—0.21
Transp.	16.08	15.72	15.76	—0.28

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.27	61.33	61.33	—1.03
Industrials	69.22	68.16	68.16	—1.32
Transp.	52.92	52.11	52.11	—0.97
Utilities	39.05	38.88	38.88	—0.24
Finance	68.64	67.70	67.70	—1.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
August 31	109,342	279,285	988
August 30	108,449	290,737	974
August 29	112,551	300,586	925
August 28	121,151	317,931	744
August 27	134,088	352,458	1,123

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	152,400	36½	+ ½
LoewsTh wt	128,600	30¾	—5⅝
GulfCan g	91,100	63¾	— ⅜
Champ Ho	79,700	1⅛	— ⅛
GIBas Pet	73,700	15⅝	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	65,900	40⅝	—1⅛
ResrtIntA	62,400	44⅛	—1⅛
NumacOil g	58,200	38⅛	—2⅛
Resrtint wt	49,900	20⅝	—1⅛
HouOilM	47,300	20⅞	—1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.97	4.41
Advanced	165	374
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.64
Declined	467	230
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	8.00
Unchanged	213	231
Total Issues	845	835
New highs	N.A.	31
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	214.73	—2.88

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 11)

Britain

Bicc

Half Year	1979	1978
Revenue	557.5	550.9
Profits	16.1	11.2

Interim dividend of 2.75 against 2.5 pence a share was declared.

Rio-Tinto Zinc

1st half	1977	1978
Revenue	741.05	527.87
Profits	67.16	23.24

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—62

Alaska Int	DowJones	NVFCo s
AlleghLud	ESystm	Nat Can
AllegLud pf	Enlex s	NatCan pfA
AMI Inc	EquitGas s	NatFuelGs
AmSLFla	EthylCp	NevadPow
Am Sterilz	For McKess	PHHGp
AnchHock s	Gemini Cap	Porgas Inc
Asarco Inc	Grace Co	Petrolane
Assd DGds	GtIfRs pfC	PhilipsPet
Beker Ind	HealthTecna s	SPSTech
Bemis Co	Hecks Inc	Seagrave
Bendix	HelmPayn	Smiths Tran
CompRLk gs	Homestke	StanleyWk
CdnPac g	HughesTool s	Starrett
Carlisle s	Huyck Cp	SterlingBncp
CaroTech	IntMin Chm	StewWarn s
CoastSl Gas	Katy Ind	Sutro Mtg
CstStGs pfB	KatyInd pfB	Tracor s
CstStGs pfA	Litton Ind	UnOilCal s
Cyprus Min	Litton pfA	WnCoNAm
Davtn Hud.	Masco Cp	

NEW LOWS—9

AmCan pf	CatGrp 4.50prwi	Garfinkl Brk
AmerT&T	Culbro Cp	IllPw 4.08pf
CntGrp 2pr	EmpDE pfA	SthwestGas

Pope to Beatify Filipino Martyr

MANILA, Sept. 4 (ap) — Pope John Paul II has confirmed that he plans to visit the Philippines to beatify a Filipino martyr, but the date of the visit has not been set, a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in Manila said today.

"We understand that the visit might be delayed until January because of a holdup in processing the paperwork for the beatification, but we're not sure yet," the spokesman said.

The pope had been expected at the end of November or in early December to preside at the beatification of Lorenzo Ruiz, slain with eight Dominican friars in Japan in September, 1637, because he refused to renounce his Christianity.

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International Herald Tribune

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هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. In $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A-A-A —
⅝ AAR .44 3.7 7 14 11¾ 11¾ 11¾— ⅛
½ AAV .29e 5.9 7 28 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞
⅝ APS .44 5.0 6 24 9 8⅞ 8⅞
ATI 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
AVC 5 4 11⅝ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
⅝ AZL 14 388 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝+ ¼
½ AZL pf .48 9.6 6 5 5 5
½ AbrdMf .42r 4.0 7 8 10⅛ 10 10⅛
½ AcmePr 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
¾ AcmeU .30 1.9 16 14 16⅛ 16 16 — ½
⅝ Action 9 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
¼ ActonCp .30 2.6 7 147 12½ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
½ AdamR .12 .6 14 36 20⅞ 20⅜ 20⅝— ⅛
¼ AdobeO .20 .6 28 128 35¼ 34⅛ 34⅛—1
⅛ AegisCp 9 210 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
½ AeroFlo .50e 2.5 5 5 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ¼
¾ Aeronca 35 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
⅜ AffilCap .10e 1.5 24 21 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜
⅛ AffilHsp .28 4.9 12 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
¼ AffilPub .80 3.0 9 6 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
¼ AfterSix .32 5.7 5 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
½ AlskAir .30r 4.4 7 121 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
Alcofac .18 1.5 11 29 13 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
⅝ AlgAir wtO 76 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
½ AlgAir pf 3 8.6 1 35 35 35 — ¾
AllianT .36e 4.8 7 2 7½ 7½ 7½
⅜ AlmySt .20e 2.9 8 11 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
⅜ Alphaln .15e 1.0 12 43 14¾ 14½ 14½— ⅜
¾ Altomil .32e 2.1 5 26 15 14⅞ 15
⅛ Altec 17 66 1 1 1
½ Amdhl .40 1.6 10 116 26 25¼ 25½— ½
½ AmAgro .05e .3 9 4 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
⅜ AmBlit .13e 1.0 7 24 12 12 12
⅛ ABusPd .40 3.7 7 14 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
⅜ AmCapCp 28 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅜
AGarPd .34 2.6 6 16 13¼ 13 13¼+ ¼
⅛ Alsroell .86e 1.7 3 82 3½ 3½ 3½
½ AMzeA .48 4.6 7 38 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
½ AMzeB .48 4.6 7 6 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ¼
½ AmMfg 1.90t 2.6 11 35 u73 72½ 73 + ¾
⅛ AMdBld s 15 91 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅝
¼ AMotin .30 2.2 6 29 14 13¼ 13⅛— ½
⅛ AmPetf 2.20 6.3 7 33 35⅝ 35 35 —1
⅜ AmPlan Ca 3 12 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
⅜ APrecs .40 3.6 7 18 11 11 11
⅛ AScIE .04e .6 38 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
½ AmSeat .40 2.7 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
AmTec .50a 5.3 5 81 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
½ Andrea .21 4.9 9 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
½ AngloC .20e 1.1 9 230 19 18½ 18⅝— ¼
½ Anthony .40 3.8 4 42 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜— ⅛
½ AplDta .16 1.5 11 42 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝— ¼
¼ ApldDev 31 72 7 6⅞ 6⅞
⅜ AqutCd g.47 117 33⅝ 33⅜ 33⅜— ⅜
⅛ Armin .72 .8 9 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
ArrowA .30 2.3 6 25 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
⅛ Arundel .18e 1.2 5 49 8⅝ 8⅛ 8½+ ¼
Asamer g.30 348 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
⅛ AskinSvc 56 32 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ¼
⅛ Astrex 10 9 u15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
⅜ Atalalo .15e 2.7 7 1 7½ 7½ 7½
⅛ Atco Ind 20 15-16 13-16 13-16
⅛ AtlsCM .05e 1.7 9 169 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞+ ⅛
½ AtlasCo wt 3 6 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
⅛ Audiotr .16 2.7 7 3 6 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
½ Augat s .40 1.7 15 106 24⅝ 23½ 23½— ⅜
⅛ AutoTrn 195 4 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
⅛ AutmRod 64 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
⅛ AVEMC .34 3.9 8 69 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
½ Avondl 1.20 7.2 22 9 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ½
⅜ Aydin 11 83 15⅞ 15¼ 15¼— ⅜
— B-B-B —
BRT 24 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
Badger .80 6.4 6 15 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
Baker .20 4.0 31 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
Baldor .28 .9 13 14 31 30⅝ 30⅞— ½
BaldwS .32a 3.9 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
BanFd 1.62e 7.7 32 u21¼ 21 21
Bangor wt 21 2⅛ 2 2⅛
Banistr g.30 2.9 19 18⅜ 10 10¼+ ¼
BarcoCa .12 2.9 18 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
BarnesE 12 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
Barnwl .20 1.9 51 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜— ¼
BarryR s.16 1.5 12 138 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅜
BarthS 13 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
BaruchF 40 184 u 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅝+ ¼
BelscR 14 5 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
BatStA s.40 1.9 5 1 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
BatStB s.48 1.9 5 1 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
BergEnl 6 9 8½ 8⅜ 8½— ⅛
BerenB .24 2.3 7 28 10⅛ 10½ 10⅛— ¼
BrgB pf1.15 6.1 5 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞
BernzO 18 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
Berven 19 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
BethCp 8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
Beverly .12e 1.6 10 117 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
BicPen .48 4.3 8 47 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅛
Bicktrd .05e 2.5 7 17 2 2 2
BigVSp s.24 2.4 6 2 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
BinkMf 1b 5.4 6 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
Blessng .54 6.3 4 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
Blount .64 2.6 6 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼— ¼
BodinAp 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
BoltBer .40 3.8 14 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
BowVall g.18 395 29⅝ 28 28⅛— ⅛
Bowmar 27 335 4⅝ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅜
Bowne .48 2.2 8 84 22⅛ 22 22⅛+ ⅜
BradldN .26 2.4 8 53 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
Branch .20 4.2 4 9 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
Braniff wt 6 10½ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
Brascan 1a 5.1 5 31 20⅜ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅝
BristBr .68 2.4 9 3 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
BroDart .20 5.0 14 42 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
BrodySe 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
BrooksP .44 2.1 11 15 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
BrownCo wt 18 3⅛ 3 3
BrnFA 1.16 3.1 11 1 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
BrnFB 1.16 3.0 12 13 39 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅛
Buell .50 4.2 6 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
Buildex 5 4 4⅛ 4 4— ⅛
Burgess 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
Burnsln .60 4.2 8 x122 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
— C-C-C —
CK Pet .16 1.1 31 100 15⅛ 14⅝ 14½— ⅜
CDI 6 16 18½ 18 18⅛— ⅛
CHB Fd .57t 6.5 6 33 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.2 6 63 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
CRS .30 2.4 6 7 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
CSE 1.40 6.6 6 6 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
CagleA .05e .9 3 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
Caldor .50 2.4 7 68 21½ 21 21 — ¼
Calcomp 47 58 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
CalPtC 2 4.4 7 1 45½ 45½ 45½— ½
Camco .30 1.1 13 28 29⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
Campnll n 4 40 6⅝ d 6⅜ 6½— ⅛
CmpChb g 47 7⅛ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
CdnHmst g 244 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
CdMarc g.40 23 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ½
CdnMer g 56 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ¼
CdnOcc g.58a 9 35 34⅝ 35 +1
CdSupO g 97 128⅜ 127⅛ 127⅛—1
CopitlFd .20 4.8 5 25 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
Caressa .05e 1.4 8 3 3½ 3½ 3½
Carnat 1.50 5.5 8 332 27⅛ 27⅜ 27⅜— ¼
CaroEn s 9 1 21 21 21
CarrolDv 9 30 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
CostlAM 1b 6.2 5 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
Cavitrn .10e 1.0 78 8 10⅜ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
CelluCft 5 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
CenM pf3.50 11. y100 32½ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
CentSe .70e 10. 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
Cenvill 1.28 6.1 6 28 19⅞ 19½ 19⅝— ½
CertifCo 4 40 7 7 7
Celec .12 2.2 10 113 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝— ¼
ChadMl .60 8.7 6 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
ChampHo 797 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
CharlM s 7 18 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅜
ChrtM pf.75 11. 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
Chmplst .24 2.5 9 23 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
ChiRv 1.60a 7.6 13 4 21 20⅞ 21 — ¼
ChiefDv g s 163 24⅝ 23½ 23⅛—1⅛
ChildWld 6 25 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
ChifnCp .30 4.3 5 2 7 7 7
CircleK 1.10 5.2 8 74 21¼ 20⅞ 21 — ¼
Citation .56 5.5 6 25 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ¼
CitBkNJ 2 8.0 5 5 25¼ 25 25
CityGas .92 4.4 9 16 20 19⅞ 19⅞+ ½
Clabir .14b 2.9 18 18 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
ClarkC .18e 3.8 6 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
Clarostat 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
Clausng s.88 4.8 8 7 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
Clopay .32 3.3 9 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
CohenHat 9 150 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
Cohu .16e 3.5 18 25 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
Colemn .92 5.0 7 40 18⅞ 18½ 18½
ColCml 56 36 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ½
Colwell .60 3.0 13 28 20½ 20¼ 20⅛— ⅛
Cominc g 3 218 41⅝ 41⅛ 41⅛
ComAll .58 2.2 8 x21 u23½ 23 23 + ⅛
ComA pf1.60 11. x2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
ComMtl .60 3.9 3 78 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ¼
Comdlnt 18 66 41 40⅝ 40⅝
ComdrCp 24 9 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
Compo s.20 2.1 10 21 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
CompuD 6 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
Complnv 8 16 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
ConcrdF 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Condec .20t 2.4 19 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅝
ConnrHm 1.52t 9.4 7 58 16½ 16 16⅛— ⅜
Conroy .16 3.5 4 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
ConsOG 170 18⅞ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅜
ConsRef .60 5.2 8 15 u11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
ContMtl 6 12 5⅝ 5 5
ConTel wt 323 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Cookin .20e 2.8 8 28 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
CoreLb .28 1.1 21 18 26 25⅞ 26
Cornlius .80 4.1 8 27 20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞— ¼
Cramer 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
CrestFo 5 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
CrestOil s.14 .7 41 76 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅝
Crompt 1.40 4.1 5 18 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅛— ½
CrossAT 1.20 4.0 10 18 30⅞ 30⅜ 30⅜— ⅜
CwnCP s.40 3 144 34½ 32⅛ 32⅛—1⅜
Crowniln s.28 4.1 3 15 6⅞ d 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
CrutcR .36 2.5 28 54 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ¼
CrystlO s 26 100 23⅛ 21⅞ 21½—2
CubicCp .60 3.5 6 19 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
Curtice 1.10b 5.8 6 11 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
— D-D-D —
DCL 7 119 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
DWG .29t 9.7 8 99 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 — ⅛
DamonC 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
Damson 64 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
DataAc n 8 36 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜
Datapd .30 1.7 10 713 18 17⅜ 17⅜+ ⅛
DayMn .25e 1.7 11 159 15⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
DeRose 4 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
Decoratr .24 8.3 12 18 3 2⅞ 2⅞
DelLabs .48 2.8 15 7 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞
DelhiO .10e .4 26 391 25⅝ 23⅞ 23⅞—1½
DeltwdF .60 6.0 11 80 u10 9 10 +1
DevCpA 4 248 u27 26⅛ 26⅛+ ½
Digicon 28 7 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
Diodes 50 5 1½ 1½ 1½
DisFab 6 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
DomeP g s 1524 37⅛ 36⅛ 36½+ ½
Domtr g1.80a 165 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅛— ¼
DorcGas n 8 333 21⅞ 20⅛ 20⅝—1½
Downey s 5 2 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
DrexUl 1.68 9.3 4 18 17⅛ 18 + ⅛
DrivHarr 14 4 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
DrFair .48 5.2 8 10 8⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
Dunlop .08r 5.8 8 2 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+1-16
DuplxPd 1 3.6 5 44 29⅝ 28 28 — ⅞
DurTst .40b 3.5 12 38 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
Dynictn 154 186 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛

27⅛ 13⅛ Dynear .72 2.9 7 21 25⅝ 25 25⅝
— E-E-E —
6⅝ 3⅛ EAC .21e 4.3 14 20 5 4⅞ 4⅞
15⅝ 8½ EECO .24 1.6 13 44 15 14⅞ 15 + ½
24⅜ 11⅛ EarthRes 1 4.6 8 76 22⅛ 21¾ 21⅝— ⅜
21⅝ 16½ EstnCo 1.20 6.8 6 5 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 1⅜ Edmos 28 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝— ⅛
25 15⅛ EDO .60 2.5 10 x8 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛— ½
14⅜ 8⅛ Ehren .10a 1.1 9 113 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½— ⅜
7¼ 3 ElAudD 4 13 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
28⅛ 15⅛ Electros 1 4.0 8 8 25⅛ 25 25
37 23⅛ ElecAm 1.40 4.5 6 8 31⅛ 30⅛ 31⅛— ¼
16⅝ 12⅝ Elsinor n 21 179 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝— ⅛
9½ 6⅛ EmrRd 6 24 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝
11⅛ 5⅛ EngyRs .24 2.3 24 12 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 2⅛ Ero Ind 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
19½ 11⅛ EsqRd .57e 3.2 6 13 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ½
7⅛ 2⅛ EtzLav .20e 2.7 9 18 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
21⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.9 8 22 14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
— F-F-F —
16⅜ 6⅝ FPA .40 2.4 4 9 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅜+ ⅛
8⅝ 3⅛ FSF Ind .12 2.5 22 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
12 9⅛ Fabind s 4 19 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ FairTex 3 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
3⅛ 1 FairNob 8 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 8½ FayDrg .24b 2.7 8 8 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
21 14⅛ FedMart .30j 8 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 13⅛ FedRl 1.36 7.8 19 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅛ FedRes 25 131 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
40 18⅜ Felmnt .25 .6 19 9 39 38⅞ 38⅞— ½
6⅝ 3⅛ Fidelco 9 72 u 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
19⅝ 12⅛ FinGen .40b 2.2 8 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
18 15⅛ FinGnA .40b 2.5 6 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
18⅛ 7½ FtConn 1a 11. 6 12 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 17⅜ FtSLSh 1b 4.2 4 11 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅛ Fstmrk 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
17 10 FischrP .1t 8.2 7 35 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 15½ FitchGE 2 10. 5 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
7⅛ 3⅛ Flooo 11 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 3⅛ FlanEnt 44 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
29 17⅝ FlightSf s.16 .6 20 17 25⅝ 25⅝ 25½— ⅜
18 7⅛ FloRck .22e 1.6 8 100 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
27⅝ 9⅛ FlowGen 21 165 u29 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ Flowers .44 3.9 7 185 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 15⅝ FlukeJ s 14 28 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ½
10⅛ 6 FooteM .45a 4.5 12 15 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
37½ 28 Foote pf2.20 6.3 5 35½ 35 35 — ½
23 9⅛ ForestC .10 .5 9 25 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
9⅛ 2⅛ ForestLab 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ FranklnRt 31 26 10⅛ 10 10⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 5⅝ Franks .36 4.2 6 25 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 18⅛ Frantz 1a 4.7 5 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅜
6⅛ 4⅛ Friedm .24b 4.8 4 1 6 6 6
13 8 Friona s.48 4.2 4 59 10 9½ 9½
9 5⅝ Frischs .30b 4.3 5 3 7 6⅝ 7
17⅝ 9⅛ FrontA .20b 1.4 6 154 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
9⅝ 4 FrontA wt 49 7⅛ 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
— G-G-G —
3 1⅛ GIExpl 13 25 2½ 2⅜ 2½
6½ 3 GIT 12 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅝ GRI .30 6.0 8 11 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ GTI 19 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ Galaxy .06i 1.2 5 2 5 5 5
13⅛ 6⅛ Garan .60 7.3 5 19 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛— ⅛
28½ 15 GatLiet .40b 1.6 9 98 25⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
4 2⅛ Gaylrd .05e 2.0 1 13 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
24⅛ 18⅝ GelmSc n 22 15 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅜
10½ 4⅛ GenExp 119 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅜
5½ 2⅛ GnHous 4 12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝ 2⅛ Genisco 9 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ GenvDr .18r 2.2 7 6 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
41 13⅛ GerbSc .20 .6 14 56 37⅜ 35⅞ 35⅞—2
19⅛ 15⅛ GiantF s 1 5.3 6 14 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
13½ 7⅛ GntYell g.60e 207 10⅛ 10½ 10⅝
12⅝ 5 Glasrock .18 .9 20 12 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
34⅝ 21⅛ GlatRtr 1.20 3.7 7 27 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅜
32⅛ 16⅝ Glnlnr .88 2.8 8 48 u32⅜ 31⅛ 31⅛—1
12⅝ 7⅛ Globeln .70 6.2 13 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
5⅝ 3 Gldblatt 11 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
36½ 13⅛ GldNugt .08t .4 44 95 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
12½ 7 GoldWH .64 6.4 7 6 10 9½ 10 — ⅛
1⅝ ⅛ Goldfield 27 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ GoodLS 18 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
2 ⅝ Gdrich wt 98 u 2⅛ 2 2
26 19 GormR 1.20a 5.8 8 14 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
14⅝ 8½ GouldT 1.28 8.5 8 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
10½ 6⅛ GrahMf .30 3.8 18 4 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
13⅝ 7⅛ GrandAu .33e 2.7 7 2 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ GrndCh .50 4.3 7 25 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½+ ⅛
18⅛ 8⅛ GranerA 105 17 11⅛ 10½ 10½—1
11⅛ 5⅝ GtAmInd 4 7 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
16½ 4⅛ GtBasinP 79 737 u14⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
34½ 18⅛ GtLkCh .28 .9 14 33 33 32½ 32½— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ Greenmn 16 28 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ GREIT .40 3.8 28 11 u10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 16⅝ GrossT 1.44 6.1 7 14 23½ 23½ 23½— ⅛
15⅛ 11⅛ GuardC .40b 4.4 9 2 13½ 13½ 13½+ ⅛
27⅛ 14½ Guilford .88 3.5 3 x17 25½ 25 25 — ½
65 25⅛ GlfCan g1.60 911 65 63⅛ 63⅛— ⅛
12½ 5 Gulfstrm 8 86 12 11½ 11⅛— ⅛
— H-H-H —
15 9⅛ HallsM .80 6.1 5 18 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 5 Hampin .45t 10. 4 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
9½ 5⅛ HanSqRt 109 9⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
34 22½ Harland 1 3.0 12 5 33½ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Harvey 8 27 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ½
9⅝ 3⅛ Hasbro .05t 7 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 8⅛ Hasting .68 4.7 6 26 u12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
7½ 5⅛ HawalA 5 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
8½ 3⅛ HlthCh 20 33 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 6 HelthM .30 3.0 6 26 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ HeinWr .39e 4.5 7 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
6½ 3⅛ Helnick .16 1.7 10 249 6 5⅝ 6
3⅛ 1⅛ HelmMtg 107 3⅛ 2⅝ 3 — ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛ Hegs's .60b 4.6 6 42 13⅛ 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
12⅝ 5⅛ HiGinc .86r 7.7 26 8½ 8⅝ 8½— ½
15⅛ 8 HiShear .40 2.9 6 36 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 6½ Highland 4 u 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
8½ 4⅛ Hiptrnic .20 2.6 9 22 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Hofman .20 4.7 18 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
40⅝ 31½ HolngA g2.20 1 39 39 39 —1⅝
13⅝ 5½ HollyCp 13 48 11⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
70⅛ 33½ HmeOA g1.30 15 70⅛ 70⅛ 70⅛+ ⅛
38⅝ 15 Hormel 1.48 3.8 7 25 u39 38⅝ 38⅝
19⅛ 6⅝ HornHar 24 18 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ HospMt .60 4.7 2 44 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
21 15⅛ Hotel 1.85e 9.3 11 25 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5 HousRon .50b 6.8 4 x9 7½ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 3 HouseVl 18 45 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
27½ 13½ HouOM .80 3.8 13 473 22 20⅝ 20⅝—1⅛
26 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.0 26 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 6½ HowelC .40 1.5 9 x89 27⅛ 26⅛ 27 — ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Howell .15e 3.8 26 2 5 5 5
31½ 24 HubellA 1.56 5.1 7 29 31 30⅝ 30⅝+1
31⅛ 23⅛ HubellB 1.56 5.1 7 2 31 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
37 23⅛ Hubbl pf2.86 8.2 2 35 35 35 — ⅛
19⅛ 9⅛ HockMf .32b 1.8 8 4 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
11⅛ 6½ HudsnGn 3 11 9⅝ 9½ 9⅛+ ⅛
72½ 33⅛ HudBO g 2 19 78½ 70 70
8½ 3⅛ HuntH .20 2.8 7 15 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
57 27⅛ HuskyO g 1 228 55⅛ 54 54⅛— ⅜
— I-I-I —
6⅛ 3½ ICH .20 3.3 4 2 6⅝ 6 6 — ⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ ICM .50e 4.3 15 10 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 3½ IFS Ind .18 3.0 7 186 6⅛ 6 6
10⅛ 7 IRT Pr .57e 5.6 14 19 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
1⅛ ⅛ ITI 9 5 15-16 15-16 15-16
2 5-16 1½ ImpGp .09e 4.2 6 3 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ .5 Imperind s 5 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 17⅛ ImprOil A g1.20 358 33⅛ 32⅛ 32⅝—1½
3 1 InflightSv 11 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 11⅛ Instron .40 1.9 8 9 21⅛ 21 21 + ⅛
2 1 InstrSys 23 231 1½ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 9⅛ InsSy pf.25t 1.9 3 13⅛ 13 13 — ½
14 5⅛ IntegRes 12 438 13⅛ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 6 IntCtyGs g.32 219 14⅛ 13½ 13½— ⅜
20⅛ 10⅛ Intrmk .20r 1.1 4 12 18⅛ 18½ 18½— ⅜
4½ 2½ IntBnknt 8 60 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 — ⅛
7½ 5⅛ IntCtrls n 7 58 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛— ½
3½ 1 IntFdSvc 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
36⅛ 17½ IntGenl 1.40 4.0 5 48 35⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ½
8¼ 4½ IntProt .30 4.2 4 25 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
9⅛ 6⅛ IntSeaw .60 8.9 7 11 7 6⅝ 6⅝
2⅛ ⅝ IntStrtch 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
4⅛ ⅝ Interphot 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ Intplast .40 3.7 9 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 1½ InvestFla 2 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
28⅛ 15½ Ionics 13 16 28 27 27 —1
34½ 16⅛ IroqBrd .36 2.2 8 10 17 d16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ IsraelD .67e 8.6 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
— J-J-J —
7⅛ 4⅛ Jaclyn .40b 7.8 6 7 5⅛ 5 5⅛
17½ 11 Jacobs .50b 3.7 7 32 14⅛ 13½ 13½— ⅜
11⅛ 4½ Jensen 1.50t 29. 5 5 5⅛ 5 5⅛
4⅛ 2 Jetero .05e 1.2 19 55 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
4½ 1⅛ Jetronic 8 40 3 3 3
11⅛ 4⅛ JohnPd .36 7.2 12 59 5⅛ 5 5
10⅛ 2⅛ JuniperP 57 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 7⅛ Jupiter 3 27 u16½ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ¼
— K-K-K —
8½ 3⅛ KTelin .30e 4.8 39 35 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ½
2⅝ 2 Kaisin .75c 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
2⅝ 7-16 KansMll wt 25 ½ ½ ½+1-16
49 41 KnGs pf4.50 11. z10 41½ 41½ 41½— ½
8⅝ 3½ KapokT 18 26 4⅛ 4 4⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ KayCp .60 4.2 6 4 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17½ 7⅛ KenaiCp 10 187 15⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
6½ 3⅛ Ketchm .17t 3.8 17 3 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
7 3⅛ Key Co .20e 3.0 6 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
11½ 10⅛ Key Ph n 57 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ ½ Kidde wt 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 2½ KinArk 10 33 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
25 15⅛ KingRd s.32 1.5 6 35 22⅛ 21⅛ 21½—1½
6⅛ 2⅛ Kit Mfg 4 26 3 2⅝ 3 + ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ Kleinerts 16 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅛
20½ 17 Knogo n 12 43 18⅛ 17⅛ 17½— ⅜
6½ 3⅛ KuhnShr 3 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
— L-L-L —
6 3 LSB .23t 5.9 7 11 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ LaBarge .06 2.8 19 11 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ LaMaur .20 3.3 8 2 6 6 6 + ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ LaPnt 33 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 1⅛ LafyRad 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 2 LakeSh g 65 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛+1-16
10⅛ 4⅛ Landmk 34 17 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
9½ 4⅛ Laneco .20a 2.3 4 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
16¼ 13 LazKap n.40 2.9 5 10 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 15⅛ LeaRnl s.68 2.6 9 24 u24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ LeePh 10 42 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛ LehighP 4 10 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
6 3⅛ LeisureT 4 15 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
12 5½ LiblyFb .39t 5.4 4 1 7 7 7
10⅛ 5⅛ Lighlolr .24 2.2 8 12 u11 10⅝ 10⅝
10½ 3⅛ LincAm 9 69 10⅛ 9½ 9½— ½
4⅛ 1⅛ LloydsE 31 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Lodge .08e 2.6 9 48 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 17⅛ Lohmn 1.20 5.1 9 14 23⅝ 23½ 23½— ⅛
37⅛ 9⅛ LewT wt 1286 36 30⅛ 30⅛—5⅛
18⅛ 9⅛ Logicon 10 5 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
31⅛ 26⅛ LouisCe 1.44 5.1 7 2 28½ 28½ 28½— ⅛
8⅝ 3⅛ LundyEl 7 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 9⅛ Lydall .70 7.1 6 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
5⅛ 2½ LynchCp 3 37 5 4⅝ 5
3 1⅛ Lynnwear 2 8 2 2 2
— M-M-M —
7⅛ 3⅛ MPO 5 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ Macks .20 3.2 5 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
3 1⅛ Macrod 23 44 2 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
20½ 17⅛ MePS 1.84 9.4 5 1 19½ 19½ 19½— ⅛
13⅛ 7½ Magood 12 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
11½ 6⅛ ManrC .68 5.6 7 77 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
1 11-16 ⅛ Marinda 9 118 1⅛ 15-16 1⅛
17 8⅛ Marine .28e 1.7 6 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 33 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅜
8⅛ 4⅛ Marshin 11 26 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
23⅛ 11⅛ MartPr .40 3.2 6 18 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 8⅛ Masind .20 1.9 6 10⅛ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛

34 16⅛ MtlRsh s.20 .6 15 17 32⅝ 32½ 32⅛— ⅛
17 9½ Matrix s 14 48 u17½ 16⅛ 17 + ⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ MaulTec 11 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
1 13-16 ⅛ McCro wt 23 9-16 9-16 9-16
7⅝ 3⅛ McCulO 27 288 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ McKeon 4 20 4⅛ 4½ 4½— ⅛
23½ 14½ Meons 1.20 5.5 8 27 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅝
13⅛ 7⅛ Medolsl .50 5.9 5 8 10½ 10 10 — ⅛
7 2⅛ MedalnGp 15 54 6⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝— ½
27⅛ 17 MedIoG .72 2.7 9 18 27⅛ 27 27 — ⅛
19⅛ 10⅛ Meenan n.24 1.5 10 34 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
13⅛ 7 Megoint .24 2.3 5 31 10⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
25⅝ 12⅛ MEMCo 1 6.6 7 15 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ MercSL .58b 4.4 5 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
12 6⅛ MetPro .15 1.4 9 11 10⅛ 10½ 10½
13⅛ 7⅛ Metex .40 3.6 6 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
37⅛ 20 Metom .32 1.3 23 57 26 25⅛ 25⅛—1
5⅛ 2⅛ Metrocar 144 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ MichGen 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
10 5 MchSug .40 4.2 17 44 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Micklbry .16 3.2 8 5½ 5 5 — ⅛
13⅛ 6 MidldCo .20 2.2 4 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 11⅛ MidlGls .40b 2.6 10 38 16⅛ 15⅛ 15½— ½
11½ 6⅛ Miller H 6 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
102 82 MinP pf8.90 10. z20 88⅛ 88⅛ 88⅛—1
8 2½ MissnIT 81 35 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
34⅛ 13⅛ MitchlE .20 .6 12 240 32⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛—1½
24½ 12⅛ MiteCp .50 2.3 8 26 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ MonMg .44 7.5 6 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
19⅛ 11 Moog .40b 2.3 10 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 6 MtgGth .76e 7.2 16 10 u10½ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
9 4½ MortnSh .32 4.9 5 8 6½ 6½ 6½
27 16⅛ MtVMil 1a 4.0 4 2 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ MovStr .60 5.3 5 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 1⅛ Movielab 5 15 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
— N-N-N —
18⅛ 17 NFC n .20 1.3 10 50 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ Nardo .20 2.0 9 10 10⅛ 9⅝ 10
14⅛ 11 NCnvSt n.50 4.0 9 6 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ NatEdu .18t 1.5 7 168 u12⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
16½ 10 NtHltE 8 3 16⅛ 16 16
4 1⅛ NKinney 71 2⅛ 2 2⅛
10½ 4⅛ NtPatent 148 9⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ NtSilvr .20e 4.2 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
7⅛ 3 NtSpinn .24 4.2 6 8 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14⅛ 3⅛ NalsLB .72t 5.6 12 148 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—1⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ NestLM .05e 1.5 10 4 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
29 17⅛ NHamp .80a 3.6 7 15 22⅛ 22 22½— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Nldria .06e 3.4 9 x21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 9 NMxAr .30e 1.8 57 x26 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅜
11 8⅛ NPlnRl s.84 8.6 14 12 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
10½ 5⅛ NProc .55e 6.7 9 90 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
30⅛ 23 NYTim .90 3.5 18 90 26 25⅛ 25⅛+ ½
11⅛ 5⅛ NewbE .50 4.8 50 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½
14⅛ 10⅛ Newcor s.56 4.7 5 3 12 11⅛ 12 + ⅛
⅛ 3-16 Newcrp wt 1 5-16 5-16 5-16—1-16
32⅛ 17⅛ NiagFSv .80 3.0 7 6 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
6½ 3⅛ Nichols .02r .5 4 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
11⅛ 3⅛ Nolex 23 4 3⅛ 4
12⅛ 7½ Norin .40 3.2 4 10 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 10⅛ Nori pf 1.50 12. 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
25 6⅛ Nortek .08 .9 6 27 8⅛ 8⅛ 8½
25⅛ 13⅛ NoARoy .24 1.4 6 4 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
15 7⅛ NoCdO g 18 13 12⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 10 NuclDta 10 4 14 13⅛ 14 — ⅛
41⅛ 18 Numac g.07t 582 40⅛ 37⅛ 38⅛—2⅛
— O-O-O —
9⅛ 2⅛ OEA .10e 1.4 45 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ Oakwd .12b .8 7 28 15⅛ 15 15 —1
9⅛ 4⅛ OhArt .24 4.6 72 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
10⅛ 9½ OhSealy s.64 6.5 8 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
10 5⅛ Oilgind .40e 4.6 8 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
25 13⅛ OnLine .24 1.0 15 20 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
44½ 25 OOklep 12 z1250 37 37 37 + ⅛
14⅛ 7½ OrlaleH .40a 2.9 6 7 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Ormand 14 3 3 3 + ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ OversSec 3 u 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 1⅛ OxfordFt 11 27 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 4½ OzarkA .15e 2.2 6 138 7⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
— P-Q —
3⅛ ⅛ PF Ind 106 2½ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 14⅛ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 22 15 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
16 13 PGEpfB 1.37 10. 21 13½ 13 13½— ½
14½ 12 PGEpfC 1.25 10. 9 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 11⅛ PGEpfG 1.20 10. 1 12 12 12
25½ 24½ PGEpfW 2.57 10. 16 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
26½ 21⅛ PGEpfV 2.32 10. 18 23⅛ 22½ 22½— ⅜
29⅛ 24⅛ PGEpfT 2.54 10. 31 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
30⅛ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 10. 3 26⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
27⅛ 22⅛ PGEpfR 2.37 9.8 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 19⅛ PGEpfP 2.05 9.8 8 22⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
23½ 19⅛ PGEpfO 2 9.8 2 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
23 18½ PGEpfM 1.96 10. 8 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
26 20⅛ PGEpfL 2.25 10. 4 21½ 21½ 21½— ⅛
24 19½ PGEpfK 2.04 10. 15 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
52⅛ 41⅛ PacLt pf4.50 9.9 z50 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛
53 44⅛ PacLt pf4.75 10. z100 47 47 47 + ½
21⅛ 12⅛ PacTrst 1 5.0 11 8 20 20 20
54⅛ 48 PacPLpf 5 9.4 z100 53 53 53 —1
23½ 9⅛ PacScle .40 2.9 8 45 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
37½ 27⅛ PatlCp .52 1.5 15 34 35⅛ 34⅛ 35 — ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ PalomrF 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Pantasl .30 6.9 9 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 13⅛ Paradyn n 25 268 u20⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛+1⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ ParaPk 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 11 ParkCh .60 3.9 5 12 15⅛ 15½ 15½— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ ParkEl 11 36 7⅛ 6⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 23⅛ Parsons s 9 85 25⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
6½ 4⅛ PatFash .10e 1.7 3 19 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
14 6½ Patagon 6 83 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
15½ 7⅛ PatoC 2e 12. 6 148 u16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 5⅛ PeerTu .32 3.3 5 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
2 ⅛ PennDix wt 27 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20⅛ 10½ PenEM .60 3.0 7 40 u20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 13⅛ PenTr 1 6.5 5 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ PECo .55t 15. 10 33 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
22⅛ 14⅛ PenRE 1.65 7.5 9 5 22 22 22 + ⅛
5½ 3½ PenobS .20 3.7 8 5 u 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
2½ ⅛ Pentron 11 24 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 24⅛ PepBoys 1b 3.2 6 19 31 31 31
23⅛ 10 PepCom .60 3.7 6 106 18 16⅛ 16⅛—1⅛
19⅛ 6½ PetLew 14 91 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 13⅛ PetLe pf1.65 12. 15 13½ 13½ 13½
5⅛ 2 Phoenix 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅛ 7 PicNPay .28 1.9 8 109 16⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—1½
6⅛ 3⅛ PlonrSys 25 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ PlonTx .20j 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6½ 5½ PitWVa .56 9.5 7 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 20 PitDM 1.40 4.2 5 5 33 33 33 — ⅛
36⅛ 23⅛ Pittway 1.65 4.5 7 32 36⅛ 36½ 36⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Pizzain n 9 38 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
30⅛ 20⅛ PlacrDv g1 8 29⅛ 28⅛ 29⅛+1
10 4⅛ PlantInd 23 73 9⅛ 8⅛ 9 — ⅛
11⅛ 6⅛ PlyGm .40b 4.5 4 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
24 14⅛ PostCorn .50 2.2 10 5 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
22 10⅛ PrairieO g 18 16 19⅛ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 10½ PrattLmb 1 7.8 6 10 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
29 25⅛ PrtL pf 2.25 8.4 1 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ½
7⅛ 4⅛ PrattRd .30 4.6 9 11 6⅛ 6⅛ 6½
28 22⅛ PrenHa 1.36 5.2 10 72 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ PresRIA 1 5 5 5 + ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ PresRtB 2 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ Preston g.90 4 21⅛ 21½ 21⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 7 PrimMt 15 32 17⅛ 17½ 17½— ⅜
15 10⅛ PrpCT 1.34e 9.1 11 38 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
13⅛ 9½ ProvGas .92 8.2 6 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ PrdRE .07t 41 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
10⅛ 3⅛ PrudBld .24 5.1 9 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 21⅛ PgSP pfC2.34 10. 2 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ PulteH s.24 1.6 4 11 15⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
12⅛ 4⅛ PuntaG 11 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ Punta pf1.10 9.2 53 12½ 11⅛ 12 — ⅛
15⅛ 6⅛ Purpac .04e .4 28 57 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ Qualinn n.30a 3.6 6 67 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ Quebcr g.20e 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
— R-R-R —
12⅛ 9 RBInd .24 1.8 9 291 u13½ 11½ 13½+1⅛
4⅛ 2 REDM 5 42 4⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ RET 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
18 8⅛ RHMed .20r 1.3 9 10 15 14⅛ 15 + ½
4⅛ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.2 13 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ Ragan .10e 1.5 9 41 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
20½ 12⅛ RnchEx .10e .5 6 13 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
28½ 10⅛ RangrO g 202 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅜
32½ 21⅛ Ransbrg 1.20 3.8 8 23 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 1½ RapAm wt 156 3⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
3½ 2 RathP 71 u 3⅛ 3½ 3⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 13½ Ravlnd .40 2.2 14 47 19½ 18⅛ 18⅛—1
5⅛ 2⅛ Reading 8 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 14½ REInv 1.60 7.8 11 18 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 10 RlIncT 1.48 12. 5 13 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Redlaw 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ ReevesT 244 15 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
8½ 4 RefaTr .28 4.9 4 4 6 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 8⅛ Regalg .72 4.6 9 18 15⅛ 15½ 15½— ⅛
22½ 14⅛ RemAr 1a 4.5 7 26 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
9½ 8 RepGyp s.24 3.8 4 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
43 32 RepNY 2 4.9 5 6 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛
24⅛ 22 RNY pf 2.12 9.1 2 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 11⅛ ResrhCot .24 1.6 9 154 16 15⅛ 15⅛— ½
49½ 20½ Resrt A 7 624 45⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛—1⅛
22⅛ 17 Resrt wt 499 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛—1½
108 27 Resrt B 10 z1150 67 64⅛ 64⅛—3⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ RestAssc 9 39 3⅛ 3⅛ 3½— ⅛
13⅛ 5 RexNore 9 19 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
22⅛ 14⅛ RialOil n 29 20⅛ 19⅛ 20 — ⅛
9⅛ 3⅛ RibletP .12 2.1 4 50 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ Richton .44 6.9 14 46 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
56⅛ 27½ RileyCo 9 11 55 55 55
34⅛ 24 RioAlgo g1.50 3 28⅛ 27⅛ 28⅛
15⅛ 8⅛ Robntch 56 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
7½ 4½ Robiln .12 1.9 5 148 6⅛ 5⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 10 Rockway 1b 6.7 6 3 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
26⅛ 20⅛ Rogers s.12 .5 16 57 26⅛ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
5 2⅛ RoncoT 3 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
8 4⅛ Rossmr 4 5 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
6 1⅛ RoyPalm 33 25 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅛ 7⅛ Ruddck .42e 5.3 5 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
3 1⅛ Rusco 48 121 3 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6 2½ RBW Cp 5 47 4 3⅛ 3⅛— ½
19 10⅛ Russell .48 4.0 4 12 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
— S-S-S —
6⅛ 3⅛ SFM .24 5.6 6 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
13½ 8⅛ SGL .25b 2.4 6 3 10⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
3½ 1½ SGSec 23 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 13⅛ SGSe pf1.70 11. 2 15½ 15⅛ 15½
18⅛ 9⅛ Solem .40b 2.2 9 23 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ SCarlo 7 2½ 2⅛ 2⅛
10⅛ 8⅛ SDgo pf .90 10. 1 9 9 9
11⅛ 8⅛ SDgo pf 1 9.3 16 10⅛ 9⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
101 90 SDgo pf9.84 11. z180 91 91 91 —2⅛
26½ 22 SDgo pf2.47 11. 3 23½ 23½ 23½— ⅛
24⅛ 14⅛ SFrRE 1.60 6.8 18 12 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
3 7-16 SFRE wt 10 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
14⅛ 5½ Sandgte .40 4.3 4 6 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
9 8⅛ SoundrL s.30 3.4 7 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
8⅛ 5 ScheibE .56 10. 22 x10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
20⅛ 12⅛ Schnult 1 5.1 4 4 20 19⅛ 19⅛— ½
7⅛ 2⅛ Schiller 8 7 7 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ SchoolP .40 8.4 14 12 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
6 2⅛ Schrodr .04t 8 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ Schwab n.30 3.3 9 44 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
52 20⅛ ScurryR g 17 1 46⅛ 46⅛ 46⅛— ½
22½ 16 SbdAM .40 2.1 3 2 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
13½ 3⅛ Sealctro .94t 7.5 8 35 13 12½ 12½— ½
3⅛ 1 Seaport 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ SecMtg 28 40 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅛ 6½ Selas .34 4.2 10 16 8⅛ 8½ 8½— ⅛
3 1⅛ SelleAsc 8 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
7½ 5⅛ Semich .20b 3.4 10 24 6⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Servo 6 5 5 5
15½ 9⅛ SetonCo .50 3.5 4 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
10⅛ 8½ Sharon s.50 5.1 7 71 10 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 5 Shawin .40 7.4 6 8 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ ShettrR 5 57 3⅛ 3⅛ 3½
7 3⅛ Shopwell 10 12 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅛
37 19 Showbt 1 4.3 8 11 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛

28⅛ 12⅛ Sierrcin .30 1.2 12 7 26 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 7⅛ Silco s .28 3.4 7 9 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
20½ 10 Sigma .40 2.4 7 6 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
18½ 10⅛ Sllalnc .40 2.4 4 37 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
13 3⅛ Silvrcst 42 12 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Solitron 16 148 6⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 20⅛ SonderB .40 1.5 9 29 u27½ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ½
14¼ 5⅛ SorgPop .33e 2.6 4 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
18⅛ 6⅛ Soundsn .40 5.3 3 1 7½ 7½ 7½
13¼ 10⅛ SCEd pf1.06 9.5 18 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛
14 11⅛ SCEd pf1.19 10. 9 12 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
28 24⅛ SCEd pf2.48 9.0 z100 27½ 27 27½+1
27¼ 20⅛ SCEd pf2.30 9.7 10 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 21⅛ SCEd pf2.21 9.2 2 24 24 24
106⅛ 91 SCEd pf8.96 9.6 1 93 93 93 —4
10¼ 7⅛ SwFlBk .50 5.6 6 15 9 9 9 — ⅛
28 24 SwFlB pf2.18 8.7 5 25 25 25 — ⅛
15 6⅛ Spector .42e 3.4 4 83 12⅛ 12⅛ 12¼— ¼
6⅛ 3½ Spectro .19t 3.3 24 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3 Spencer .16 3.6 8 7 4½ 4⅛ 4½
27½ 19⅛ StdAlln 1 4.0 5 2 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
27 20½ StCoosa 1.60 6.7 9 x7 24⅛ 24 24 + ⅛
15⅛ 6 StdMelt 161 69 15⅛ 14½ 14⅛— ½
31⅛ 20½ StdShr .60t 2.0 7 16 30⅛ 30 30 — ⅛
12⅛ 4⅛ Stange .20 2.6 9 72 7⅛ 7½ 7⅛+ ⅛
7 3⅛ Stonwd 3 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
14 11⅛ StarSup s.80 6.0 4 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ½
8⅛ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.6 6 18 7 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 16 StepnCh .80 3.5 9 2 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
2⅛ ⅛ SterlBcp wt 74 1⅛ 1½ 1½
2½ 15-16 SterlEl 6 78 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Stevknlt 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 6⅛ StrutW .30b 1.7 20 47 u18⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅜
5 2⅛ SueAnn .24e 7.1 7 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 7 Sunair .60 5.1 7 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 14 Sundnc .16b .6 131 79 28½ 27⅛ 27½—1⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ SunshJr .40 4.8 6 2 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛
19⅛ 12⅛ SupFdS .40 3.2 6 3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
12⅛ 8½ SupInd s.25 2.9 5 15 9 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
11½ 6 SupSurg .32 2.9 7 26 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
36⅛ 29⅛ Supron s 25 43 34⅛ 33½ 33⅛— ⅛
10 4⅛ Susqueh 6 10 5⅛ 5½ 5½— ⅛
13⅛ 9½ Susqh pf 1 10. 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
1⅛ ⅛ SutrMtg wt 14 1 1 1
7⅛ 3½ Synloy .30b 4.5 13 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
43 24½ Syntex 1.10 2.7 11 655 41⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛—1⅛
23½ 19⅛ Sysco s .48 1.8 8 3 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 10⅛ SystEng 10 76 13⅛ 12⅛ 13 — ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ SysPln .20 4.2 4 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
— T-T-T —
13⅛ 6⅛ TEC .40 4.4 9 7 9½ 9 9 + ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ TFI 8 31 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 8⅛ TobPd .20 1.1 9 125 u18⅛ 16⅛ 17½+ ⅛

14⅛ 8 TandB .40 3.2 6 7 13 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 7 Tannel .28 3.7 4 16 7⅛ 7½ 7½— ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ Tasty 1.20b 9.5 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
3½ 1⅛ TechSym 11 147 3⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 4 TechCp 9 4 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Tectrol .24 3.8 6 16 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
53⅛ 19⅛ TejonR 43 13 44⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛—1
18 7⅛ TeleCm .60 3.5 5 85 17⅛ 17 17 + ⅛
32 15⅛ Telflex .40 1.4 13 24 29⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 12 Telsci .60 3.5 12 29 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
6 1⅛ Tenna 37 2 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ Tenney s 10 58 5⅛ 5½ 5⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ Tensor 17 20 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ TerraC .10i 71 8⅛ 8½ 8⅛— ½
15⅛ 5⅛ TetraT 14 82 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 7⅛ TexlAir .16 1.4 12 118 12 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 13⅛ Textron wt 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—1
1⅛ ½ ThorCp 12 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
4⅛ 3⅛ ThreeD .20 5.2 3 7 4 3⅛ 3⅛
27⅛ 14½ ThriftM 1.20 4.7 5 6 25½ 25½ 25½— ⅛
7 3 Tidwell 4 48 5½ 5⅛ 5½— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ TobKtz n.25 3.2 5 63 8⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
46⅛ 38⅛ TolEd pf4.25 11. z150 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 6⅛ TopsG .28 4.2 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛ TorinCp .80 5.5 6 3 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 9⅛ TotlPet g.32 241 22½ 22⅛ 22½—1
19⅛ 4⅛ TotPet wt 29 15½ 14⅛ 14⅛— ½
5⅛ 2 TownCtry 12 9 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8½ 4⅛ TrnsLux .10e 1.3 8 54 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ TransOil .05e .5 66 10⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ Tredwy .20 3.0 12 222 6⅛ 6½ 6⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 7 TriSM .60 7.2 5 45 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
18½ 9⅛ TriaCp .20 1.6 8 15 12⅛ 12 12⅛— ⅛
TrimOG n 254 9⅛ 9 9⅛
40⅛ 6½ TuboM 14 89 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 7⅛ TuboM wt 169 7⅛ d 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ TwinFr .20 3.3 9 19 6 5⅛ 6 + ⅛
— U-U-U —
5⅛ 2⅛ UIP .24 4.5 9 108 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ UNA .20 3.1 6 25 6⅛ 6½ 6½— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ URS .40b 5.5 8 189 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ Unimax 10 70 7⅛ 7 7
15⅛ 11⅛ UAirPd .64b 4.6 8 4 14 13⅛ 14
17½ 11 UnCosF .66a 4.7 7 27 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ½
3½ 1⅛ UnFoods .05e 2.1 119 103 2½ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ UNatCp 21 3 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
8½ 6⅛ UNtCp pf 1 8 8
17⅛ 9⅛ USFiltr .32 2.2 8 216 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ UnRltT .83e 7.5 13 56 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
4½ 2⅛ USRdium 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
20 13⅛ USRbR 1a 5.1 9 x4 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 6½ UnityB 14 4 10½ 10½ 10½
6 3⅛ UnivClg .05 .9 4 8 5½ 5½ 5½

17½ 10½ UnivRs .32 2.0 15 61 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
— V-V-V —
13⅛ 6½ Valle's .61t 11. 12 8 8⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ Valmac .80 7.2 12 7 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 5½ Valspar .36 4.6 6 6 8 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
3 2 ValueL .06e 2.2 17 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ Verit 7 38 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ Vernitrn .10 1.3 7 102 8½ 8 8 — ⅛
8½ 2½ Vertiple 6 29 5⅛ 5½ 5½— ⅛
7⅛ 1½ Vesely 242 185 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ VintageE 2 23 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
8 4⅛ Virco .16b 3.1 4 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 7 Vishay 7 10 10⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ VisualG .16 3.1 7 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ VolMer .12e 2.3 6 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
17 9⅛ Voplex .52 5.0 5 22 11 10½ 10½
6⅛ 2⅛ VulcCp .20 3.5 4 25 u 6⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
— W-W-W —
7½ 2⅛ WTC .02i 75 57 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ Wackat .40b 5.0 7 28 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
3⅛ 2 WadelEq 10 3⅛ 3½ 3⅛
25⅛ 10⅛ Wainoco .12 .5 17 58 23⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 18 Walco .80b 3.4 7 10 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ WalicS .12 2.2 16 x28 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
24½ 17 Wang B s.16 .7 19 132 23⅛ 22½ 22½— ⅛
25⅛ 18⅛ Wang C s.06 .2 21 12 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ WardsCo .20 1.6 4 3 12½ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ WshHm 21 24 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 5 Watsco .30 3.9 9 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ Weiman 33 u 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
19½ 7⅛ WeldTu .30b 1.7 8 8 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
51½ 45⅛ WTex pf4.40 9.6 z10 46 46 46 — ⅛
43⅛ 20 Wstburn g1.40 46 40⅛ 39⅛ 40⅛+ ⅛
38⅛ 11⅛ WstFin .52 1.6 6 133 34⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛—1⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ WPacRR n 3 58 12⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 3⅛ Whippny .20 1.9 7 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
7½ 4⅛ WhitCbl .40 6.2 5 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Whitehall 7 41 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 2 Wichita .45t 5.0 35 49 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ WillcxG n 4 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
19⅛ 8⅛ Wmhous .60 3.1 12 78 u20 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
4 1⅛ WilsnB .15i 21 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
22 10½ Wincorp .40 2.0 56 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
14½ 10½ Wdstrm n .60 5.7 5 6 10½ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
11½ 4⅛ WkWear .40 4.3 6 12 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 16 Wrathr .10e .6 83 4 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
1 7-16 ⅛ WrightH g 100 1 3-16 1 3-16 1 3-16
33⅛ 17⅛ Wynnln .60 2.1 9 18 29 28½ 28⅛— ⅛
16 11⅛ WymBn .64 4.6 7 101 14 13⅛ 14 + ⅛
— X-Y-Z —
22⅛ 11½ ZeroCp .48 2.3 9 11 21 20⅛ 20⅛
17 7 Zimmer .36 4.4 3 9 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛

Chicago Futures

September 4, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.46½	4.47½	4.27	4.27	—.20
Dec	4.56	4.57½	4.36¼	4.36¼	—.20
Mar	4.66½	4.68	4.46¼	4.46¼	—.20
May	4.66½	4.68	4.46¼	4.46¼	—.20
Jul	4.45	4.45	4.24¾	4.24¾	—.20
Sep	.	.	.	4.30	—.19

Sales Fri. 13,496.

Total open interest Fri. 68,516, up 799 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.87¼	2.87¼	2.77¼	2.77¼	—.10
Dec	2.86	2.86	2.76¾	2.76¾	—.10
Mar	2.95½	2.96¼	2.86¾	2.86¾	—.10
May	3.02	3.02½	2.93½	2.93½	—.10
Jul	3.05	3.05	2.96	2.96	—.10
Sep	2.98	2.99	2.97½	2.97½	—.18

Sales Fri. 26,851.

Total open interest Fri. 177,959, off 1,466 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	7.24½	7.24½	6.94½	6.97	—.27½
Nov	7.23	7.23	6.93½	6.96	—.25¾
Jan	7.36	7.36	7.08	7.09½	—.25¾
Mar	7.49	7.49	7.22½	7.24½	—.23¾
May	7.56	7.56	7.33½	7.35	—.22¾
Jul	7.63½	7.64½	7.40½	7.41¼	—.24½
Aug	7.58	7.58	7.38½	7.41½	—.22
Sep	.	.	.	7.36	—.20

Sales Fri. 19,792.

Total open interest Fri. 95,412, off 781 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Sep	192.50	192.50	185.50	186.20	—6.00
Oct	192.00	192.20	185.30	186.70	—5.40
Dec	195.00	195.00	189.00	190.10	—4.90
Jan	197.00	197.00	191.30	192.10	—4.80
Mar	200.50	200.50	195.40	195.70	—5.30
May	203.00	203.00	197.50	198.50	—4.50
Jul	205.50	205.50	200.80	201.00	—5.50
Aug	206.00	206.00	202.00	202.00	—6.00
Sep	203.00	203.00	203.00	203.00	—5.00

Sales Fri. 6,069.

Total open interest Fri. 47,804, off 653 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Sep	29.35	29.35	28.40	28.57	—.70
Oct	28.05	28.10	26.98	27.03	—.95
Dec	27.05	27.10	25.97	26.07	—.89
Jan	26.65	26.65	25.45	25.77	—.85
Mar	26.51	26.55	25.48	25.85	—.62
May	26.45	26.50	25.65	25.77	—.63
Jul	26.45	26.50	25.65	25.78	—.70
Aug	26.20	26.20	25.65	25.65	—.55
Sep	26.00	26.00	25.50	25.50	—.50

Sales Fri. 9,197.

Total open interest Fri. 58,258, off 902 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.44¾	1.44¾	1.38¾	1.38¾	—.05½
Dec	1.59½	1.59½	1.53	1.53	—.06
Mar	1.71	1.71	1.64½	1.64½	—.06
May	1.76¼	1.76¼	1.72	1.72	—.06
Jul	1.78	1.78	1.73½	1.74	—.05

Sales Fri. 2,231.

Total open interest Fri. 6,434, up 281 from Thurs.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.95	69.35	67.95	68.37	—.08
Dec	70.90	71.20	70.10	70.40	+.20
Jan	71.25	71.25	70.00	70.50	.
Feb	71.00	71.50	70.25	70.57	—.13
Apr	71.90	72.40	70.85	71.07	—.65
Jun	72.85	73.10	71.65	71.87	—.75
Aug	71.25	71.50	70.70	70.90	—.70
Oct	70.05	70.40	69.50	69.70	—.20
Dec	70.75	70.75	70.75	70.75	+.20

Est. sales: 29,739; sales Fri. 31,097.

Total open interest Fri. 59,621, up 156 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	83.80	83.80	82.25	82.95	—.47
Oct	82.45	83.15	81.58	82.25	+.30
Nov	83.50	84.10	82.70	82.97	+.02
Jan	84.40	85.22	83.90	84.05	+.10
Mar	86.00	86.75	85.75	85.75	—.20
Apr	86.90	86.90	84.80	86.10	—.20
May	86.15	86.30	85.50	85.60	+.15
Aug	86.10	86.10	85.90	85.90	+.15

Est. sales: 4,957; sales Fri. 5,216.

Total open interest Fri. 16,309, off 638 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	36.80	36.80	35.90	35.97	—.90
Dec	37.45	37.45	36.45	36.65	—.88
Feb	40.10	40.15	38.70	38.77	—1.23
Apr	39.30	39.30	38.05	38.07	—1.33
Jun	43.10	43.10	42.35	42.47	—.93
Jul	44.00	44.00	42.80	42.85	—1.20
Aug	41.75	42.30	41.32	41.32	—.38
Oct	40.40	41.00	40.40	40.40	—.10
Dec	.	.	.	41.70	—.10

Est. sales: 7,053; sales Fri. 8,278.

Total open interest Fri. 25,730, off 66 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.25	47.58	46.42	46.77	—.83
Mar	47.58	47.85	46.70	46.90	—.95
May	48.60	48.75	47.90	48.22	—.38
Jul	49.60	49.90	48.85	49.00	—.90
Aug	48.60	48.95	47.45	47.75	—.75

Est. sales: 6,949; sales Fri. 10,068.

Total open interest Fri. 22,840, off 234 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Sep	38.60	38.70	38.60	38.70	+.10
Oct	38.75	38.75	38.35	38.35	+.05
Nov	38.40	38.40	38.40	38.40	+.10
Dec	39.60	39.95	39.50	39.50	
Jan	41.60	41.60	41.55	41.55	—.05
Feb	.	.	.	41.95	.
Mar	.	.	.	42.25	.
Apr	.	.	.	42.35	.

Sales Fri. 66.

Total open interest Fri. 1,437, up 23 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	56.40	56.95	56.00	56.50	+.55
Oct	.	.	.	57.45	.
Nov	.	.	.	60.00	.
Dec	62.45	62.90	62.20	62.25	—.05
Jan	.	.	.	60.50	.

Est. sales: 60; sales Fri. 72.

Total open interest Fri. 264, off 12 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	272.10	282.00	272.10	275.20	—1.90
Nov	242.80	248.30	242.50	248.00	+4.70
Jan	231.80	236.80	231.00	234.60	+2.80
Mar	227.70	232.00	227.70	229.50	+2.50
May	222.40	227.20	222.00	224.30	+1.60
Jul	219.40	222.50	219.40	219.80	+1.00

Est. sales: 2,287; sales Fri. 2,962.

Total open interest Fri. 11,039, up 24 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	204.40	207.80	204.40	206.50	+1.60
Nov	196.40	200.40	196.40	200.00	+3.50
Jan	197.50	199.40	197.00	197.50	+2.50
Mar	198.50	199.80	198.50	199.20	+2.40
May	200.00	200.20	200.00	200.20	+2.90
Jul	.	.	.	201.00	+1.20
Sep	.	.	.	201.00	+1.50
Nov	.	.	.	199.00	+.10

Sales Mon. 260.

Total open interest Fri. 4,181, up 24 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.20	90.21	89.99	90.00	—.21
Dec	90.28	90.29	90.07	90.09	—.21
Mar	90.74	90.74	90.49	90.50	—.25
Jun	91.07	91.07	90.83	90.84	—.27
Sep	91.36	91.37	91.13	91.16	—.23
Dec	91.59	91.59	91.35	91.39	—.22
Mar	91.75	91.75	91.53	91.55	—.24
Jun	91.82	91.85	91.66	91.67	—.22

Est. sales: 7,921; sales Fri. 4,557.

Total open interest Fri. 40,926, up 1,076 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	85-18	85-20	85-02	85-02	—20
Dec	85-20	85-23	85-01	85-05	—20
Mar	85-26	85-27	85-05	85-06	—23
Jun	85-25	85-28	85-06	85-10	—19
Sep	85-25	85-26	85-10	85-11	—19
Dec	85-18	85-21	85-06	85-06	—19
Mar	85-14	85-14	85-01	85-01	—18
Jun	85-05	85-10	84-27	84-27	—17
Sep	84-23	84-23	84-22	84-22	—18
Dec	84-25	84-25	84-16	84-16	—18
Mar	84-25	84-25	84-12	84-12	—17

Sales Fri. 5,463 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 75,815, up 2 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	89-14	89-15	89-05	89-06	—10
Dec	89-07	89-09	88-26	88-30	—13
Mar	89-07	89-10	88-28	88-31	—13
Jun	89-07	89-08	88-27	88-29	—14
Sep	89-06	89-06	88-26	88-28	—13
Dec	89-02	89-03	88-23	88-24	—13
Mar	88-31	88-31	88-19	88-20	—14
Jun	88-26	88-27	88-16	88-16	—15
Sep	88-25	88-26	88-13	88-13	—15
Dec	88-22	88-22	88-10	88-10	—15
Mar	88-18	88-19	88-07	88-07	—15

Sales Fri. 7,598 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 65,587, up 764 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	11.50	11.69	11.50	11.60	+.15
Dec	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.58	+.20
Mar	10.95	11.16	10.95	11.15	+.24
Jun	.	.	.	10.60	+.20
Sep	.	.	.	10.28	+.18

Sales Fri. 72 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 1,393, off 26 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8575	.8578	.8558	.8563	—13
Dec	.8577	.8577	.8558	.8572	—10
Mar	.8585	.8590	.8570	.8575	—20
Jun	.8590	.8590	.8575	.8580	
Sep	.8590	.8590	.8585	.8590	

Est sales 1,026; sales Fri. 1,176.

Total open interest Fri. 7,418, up 130 from Thurs.

Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.2350	2.2400	2.2330	2.2360	—240
Dec	2.2660	2.2365	2.2220	2.2270	—255
Mar	2.2165	2.2200	2.2140	2.2185	—265
Jun	2.2100	2.2120	2.2065	2.2065	

Est sales 2,798; sales Fri. 2,271.

Total open interest Fri. 9,088, up 526 from Thurs.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5483	.5496	.5482	.5484	—16
Dec	.5552	.5562	.5550	.5552	—17
Mar	.5617	.5617	.5603	.5605	—15
Jun	.5672	.5672	.5650	.5650	—02

Est sales 980; sales Fri. 1,077.

Total open interest Fri. 6,609, up 416 from Thurs.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.	.	.	.23440	
Dec	.	.	.	.23130	

Est sales 0; sales Fri. 0.

Total open interest Fri. 5, unchanged from Thurs.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004528	.004537	.004520	.004521	—49
Dec	.004584	.004595	.004570	.004576	—50
Mar	.004640	.004650	.004630	.004640	—25

Est sales 1,620; sales Fri. 1,124.

Total open interest Fri. 5,616, off 438 from Thurs.

Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6058	.6066	.6053	.6054	—20
Dec	.6209	.6217	.6205	.6207	—18
Mar	.6350	.6350	.6335	.6344	—16
Jun	.6480	.6480	.6470	.6480	—20
Sep	.6610	.6610	.6610	.6610	

Est sales 903; sales Fri. 919.

Total open interest Fri. 7,879, off 113 from Thurs.

Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

September 4, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35	+0.04
Mar	8.60	8.60	8.40	8.40	—0.05

Est. sales: 313 sales Fri. 334.

Total open interest Fri. 4,516 off 1 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	216.25	217.75	216.10	217.18	—0.52
Dec	206.70	208.25	206.10	208.22	+3.76
Mar	195.50	197.50	195.50	197.40	+0.42
May	194.00	196.00	194.00	196.00	+0.91
Jul	193.50	195.00	193.50	195.05	+0.57
Sep	192.00	194.75	192.15	194.75	+0.78
Dec	192.00	193.89	191.50	193.81	

Est. sales: 1,725 sales Fri. 1,932.

Total open interest Fri. 12,014 off 87 from Thur.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.
Sugar 11 spot 9.43

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	9.90	9.90	9.60	9.61	—0.08
Jan	10.28	10.28	10.13	10.20	—0.08
Mar	10.90	10.91	10.66	10.69	
May	11.20	11.20	10.95	10.97	+0.01
Jul	11.39	11.39	11.24	11.25	+0.31
Sep	11.73	11.73	11.55	11.59	+0.01
Oct	11.89	11.95	11.72	11.78	—0.04

Est. sales: 6,610 sales Fri. 10,637.

Total open interest Fri. 58,184 up 435 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	130.00	133.40	130.00	128.75	+4.05
Dec	135.00	135.45	133.49	132.25	+2.35
Mar	138.25	138.75	136.90	136.20	+1.60
May	140.00	140.25	140.00	138.90	+0.90

Est. sales: 542 sales Fri. 759.

Total open interest Fri. 6,415 up 27 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	109.00	109.00	107.00	107.60	—2.60
Nov	106.70	106.80	104.00	104.50	—3.20
Jan	107.00	107.00	103.95	104.25	—3.80
Mar	107.40	107.40	104.30	104.80	—3.60
May	107.50	107.50	104.60	105.30	—3.40
Jul	106.70	106.70	106.15	105.80	—3.30

Est. sales: 900 sales Fri. 972.

Total open interest Fri. 8,116 up 228 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	64.85	64.95	64.60	63.67	—1.37
Dec	65.90	66.00	64.60	64.78	—1.65
Mar	67.50	67.50	66.00	66.39	—1.48
May	68.95	69.00	67.30	67.80	—1.40
Jul	69.50	69.69	68.19	68.80	—1.39
Dec	69.10	69.30	68.55	68.55	—0.64

Est. sales: 9,550 sales Fri. 6,951.

Total open interest Fri. 39,343 up 612 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	92.70	92.70	89.40	90.00	.
Dec	94.40	94.20	91.90	92.30	+0.30
Jan	94.30	94.40	93.35	92.60	+0.30
Mar	94.50	94.95	93.00	93.30	+0.35
May	94.90	95.10	93.50	93.70	+0.30
Jul	95.10	95.10	94.00	93.85	+0.35
Sep	95.10	95.30	94.20	94.00	+0.40
Dec	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.10	+0.40
Mar	95.00	95.30	95.30	94.20	+0.40
May	95.00	95.45	95.45	94.25	+0.40

Est. sales: 7,000 sales Fri. 8,403.

Total open interest Fri. 58,966 off 685 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Sep	1090.0	1109.9	1089.0	1102.00	+40.50
Oct	1108.0	1108.0	1108.0	1109.00	+40.00
Dec	1124.4	1126.0	1115.0	1126.00	+40.00
Jan	1130.5	1132.0	1126.0	1132.00	+40.00
Mar	1143.5	1144.5	1135.0	1144.50	+40.00
May	1154.0	1156.0	1146.0	1156.00	+40.00
Jul	1167.0	1167.5	1158.0	1167.50	+40.00
Sep	1175.0	1179.0	1174.0	1178.50	+40.00
Dec	1196.0	1196.5	1196.0	1196.50	+40.00
Jan	1198.0	1202.3	1196.0	1202.30	.
Mar	1213.0	1213.7	1213.0	1213.70	+40.00
May	1225.1	1225.1	1225.1	1225.10	+40.00

Est. sales: 13,000 sales Fri. 20,350.

Total open interest Fri. 157,952 up 989 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	435.30	435.30	429.00	429.50	+4.20
Jan	432.50	433.80	429.00	428.50	+4.70
Apr	436.00	438.00	433.50	433.00	+5.00
Jul	438.00	440.50	434.00	435.70	+5.20
Oct	440.00	445.00	442.00	440.60	+5.60
Jan	442.00	448.00	448.00	443.80	.

Est. sales: 1,642 sales Fri. 2,098.

Total open interest Fri. 9,850 off 69 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Sep	326.20	326.50	325.00	331.40+	3.80
Oct	328.00	328.50	324.00	323.90+	3.70
Dec	334.00	335.40	330.50	330.60+	3.90
Feb	334.50	341.30	336.90	336.60+	3.90
Apr	345.30	347.50	342.20	342.50+	3.90
Jun	353.00	353.50	348.00	348.20+	3.90
Aug	359.00	359.30	356.50	353.80	.
Oct	364.00	365.00	362.00	359.40+	3.90
Dec	368.80	370.30	365.00	365.00+	3.90
Feb	372.50	376.00	371.70	370.50+	3.90
Apr	378.50	381.50	378.00	375.70+	3.80
Jun	383.00	387.00	383.00	380.90+	3.80

Est. sales: 25,000 sales Fri. 19,957.

Total open interest Fri. 174,364 off 488 from Thur.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

September 4, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	115.75	113.00	113.05	113.20	114.40	114.50
Dec	120.00	117.50	117.40	117.50	118.60	118.70
Mar	125.90	123.25	123.25	123.35	124.30	124.40
May	128.75	126.00	125.50	126.05	126.75	126.95
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	129.50	130.00	130.50	130.95
Oct	135.50	133.90	133.50	133.85	134.25	134.50

2,432 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COCOA						
Sep	1,341	1,321	1,337	1,338	1,321	1,322
Dec	1,412	1,400	1,406	1,407	1,391	1,392
Mar	1,453	1,442	1,451	1,452	1,433	1,435
May	1,477	1,465	1,475	1,478	1,460	1,463
Jly	1,500	1,493	1,500	1,507	1,482	1,483
Sep	1,524	1,516	1,524	1,530	1,506	1,510
Dec	1,567	1,567	1,554	1,560	1,533	1,550

1,697 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COFFEE						
Sep	1,799	1,782	1,795	1,800	1,790	1,791
Nov	1,855	1,831	1,845	1,846	1,845	1,850
Jan	1,866	1,850	1,860	1,861	1,860	1,868
Mar	1,827	1,813	1,821	1,822	1,829	1,832
May	1,815	1,803	1,805	1,811	1,824	1,825
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,795	1,810	1,785	1,802
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,788	1,800	1,770	1,800

4,492 lots of 5 tons.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 4, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	940.50	942.00	940.00	941.00
3 months	935.00	936.00	929.00	930.00
Cathodes: spot	911.00	913.00	903.00	905.00
3 months	912.00	913.00	905.0	907.00
Tin: spot	6,810.00	6,830.00	6,880.00	6,890.00
3 months	6,760.00	6,770.00	6,800.00	6,805.00
Lead: spot	579.00	581.00	575.00	577.00
3 months	572.00	573.00	569.00	570.00
Zinc: spot	319.00	321.00	313.50	315.00
3 months	328.50	329.00	321.00	321.50
Silver: spot	485.50	486.00	486.10	486.50
3 months	499.50	500.00	500.00	500.10
Aluminium: spot	707.00	709.00	696.00	698.00
3 months	704.50	705.00	692.00	693.00
Nickel: spot	2,690.00	2,700.00	2,620.00	2,630.00
3 months	2,710.00	2,720.00	2,650.00	2,660.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

September 4, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	1,112	1,110	1,102	1,105	—2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,115	—5
Dec	1,155	1,145	1,142	1,148	—4
Mar	1,222	1,208	1,209	1,210	—4
May	1,253	—	1,240	1,250	—14
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,258	1,265	—10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,280	—10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,275	1,295	—15
171 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,275	1,250	1,275o	—	Unch.
Dec	1,325	1,320	1,325o	—	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,380	+25
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,395	+15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,380b	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,390b	—	+10
45 lots					

Cash Prices

September 4, 1979

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.08	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	92-93	69-70
Lead Spot, lb	58	32½
Copper elect., lb	88⅛	67⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4045	6.6441
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	30½
Silver N.Y., oz	10.912	5.548
Gold N.Y., oz	315.35	212.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 4, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,100.8	Closed
Reuters	N.A.	1,594.90
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	403.49
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Canadian Indexes

September 4, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	293.90	Closed
Toronto	1,689.48	Closed

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.40
Albert Heijn	92.60
Algembank	334.00
Amrobank	73.00
A'Dam Rub	50.00
Fokker	26.80
Heineken	81.70
H.V.A.	53.20
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	105.50
Nat. Nedder	117.10
Pakhoed	54.80
Philips	24.00
Robeco	170.50
Rolinco	143.00
Rorento	111.00
Royal Dutch	150.00
Unilever	128.90
Van Ommer	221.50
VMF-Stork	47.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,690
GBL (B.lamb)	1,748
Cockerill	440
Electrobel	6,390
GB-Inno-BM	2,575
Hoboken	2,700
Petrofina	5,810
Ph. Gevaert	1,140
Soc. Generale	1,820
Solvay	2,640
Un. Miniere	750

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	46.30
B.A.S.F.	149.00
Bayer	132.30
Commerzbank	202.50
Conti. Gummi	53.80
Daimler	254.00
Demag	160.50
Deutsche Bnk	279.40
Dresdner Bnk	218.00
Hoechst	131.30
Hoesch	43.70
Karlstadt	265.00
Kaufhof	204.00
K.H.D.	213.50
Lufthansa	92.00
Mannesman	162.50
Metallgesell.	254.00
Neckermann	144.00
RWE.new	184.00
Schering	248.80
Siemens	263.90
Thyssen	92.50
Varta	177.50
Veba	154.20
Volkswagen	207.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$7.76
Anglo-Am	0.85
Barclays Bnk	4.25
Beecham Gp	1.43
BICC	1.90
Boots	1.92
Bowater	1.67
BAT Ind.	2.86
BOC Int'l	0.66
Brit. Pet.	11.55
Burmah	1.53
Cadbury Sc.	0.58
Chartered	1.41
Courtaulds	0.89
De Beer D	$7.79
Decca Rec	3.80
Distillers	2.29
Dunlop	0.59
E Mus Ind	0.93
GEC	3.83
Free St Ged	31¼
GKN	2.70
Glaxo Gp	4.46
Gold Fields	2.34
Gt Un St	3.99
Guinness	1.79
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$0.11⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.60
Imps	0.98
Marks & Spen.	1.07
Metal Box	2.77
Nichols	0.55
Plessey	1.19
Rand Mines	8.55
Rank Org.	2.12
Royal Dutch	33
R.T.Z.	3.00
Shell	3.29
Thorn (A)	4.40
Tube Invest.	3.24
Union Carb.	$8.50
Vickers	1.60
War L.3½	0.33
West Deep	$17
West Drief	$50
West Hold	$27¾
West Mln	1.65
Woolworth	0.70
ZCI	0.11

Milan

Bastogi	865.00
ERBA	2,470.00
ErcMarelli	334.50
Fiat	2,715.00
Finsider	137.75
Generali	51,680.00
IFI	3,430.00
Italcas	820.00
Italsider	345.00
LaRinas	119.00
Montedis	214.00
Olivetti	1,610.00
Pirelli	2,039.00
Snia Visco	840.00

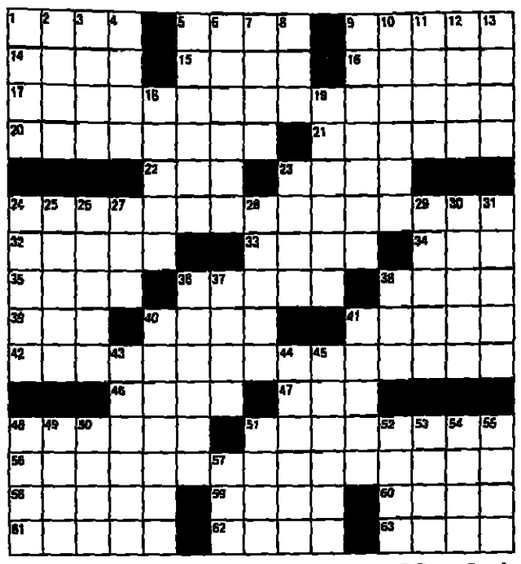
Paris

Air Liquide	467.50
BSN	764.00
Carrefour	1,667.00
Cim Lafarge	272.50
Cie Bancaire	444.00
CFP	213.00
CGE	365.00
CCF	163.20
Elf-Aquitaine	1,027.00
Ferodo	365.10
Gen Occident	286.50
Imetal	66.90
L Oreal	694.00
Moch Bull	63.40
Michelin	920.00
Moet Henn	528.00
Moulinex	98.00
Paribas	217.00
PUK	97.00
Penarroya	52.80
Perrier	329.50
Peugeot	299.00
Rh Poulenc	131.00
Saclior	30.00
St Gobain	126.50
Suez	276.00
Telemecan	732.00
Thomson	231.00
Usinor	14.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,310
Buehrle	2,555
B Boveri	1,840
Cib Geigy	1,295
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	730
HofRochN	7,550
Nestle	3,575
Sandoz	4,370
Sle B. Suisse	387
Sulzer	2,840
U.B. Suisse	3,280

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 L.A. euphemism for smog
5 Kind of pupil
9 —— cum laude
14 Type style: Abbr.
15 Comfort
16 Do —— burn (seethe)
17 Parents' September lament: Part I
20 One who surmises
21 Shrimp dish
22 Obtain
23 Winged
24 *Part II of* "lament"
32 They go to blazes
33 State bird of Hawaii
34 Layer
35 U.S.S.R. neighbor
36 Explosion
38 Arena agenda
39 State
40 Thrash or thresh
41 —— Lanza, memorable tenor
42 Part III of "lament"
46 Stratagem
47 Arab alliance: 1958-61
48 Chico's treat
51 Most wrathful
56 Last line of "lament"
58 Chemical compound
59 Silkworm
60 Author Bombeck
61 British golf cup
62 French city
63 Rabin's predecessor

DOWN

1 Relative of stereo
2 Like —— of bricks
3 Artistic cuplike stand
4 River into the North Sea
5 Arcane
6 "... and the Lord —— away"
7 Star: Comb. form
8 Car named for Mr. Olds
9 Kind of lace
10 Musical key
11 Radiate
12 Whistle-blowing time
13 Piercing tools
18 Historic city in Greece
19 First-aid contrivance
23 Capitol Hill votes
24 Forerunner of bridge
25 Israeli dance
26 Famed Belgian violinist
27 Leonine lair
28 Growing out
29 Busy airport
30 Word with comic
31 "Till the —— Time," 1945 song
36 Nazi war-crimes setting
37 Do a shipper's job
38 One of Ike's predecessors
40 Plymouth Rock, e.g.
41 —— Trail, on Lanai, Hawaii
43 Rio ——
44 Papal legate
45 Loose overcoat
48 Skier's transport
49 It "marches on its stomach"
50 Hotel worker
51 Off course
52 News brief
53 Honor, in Hannover
54 Half: Prefix
55 Autocrat
57 Slithery creature

Solution to Previous Puzzle

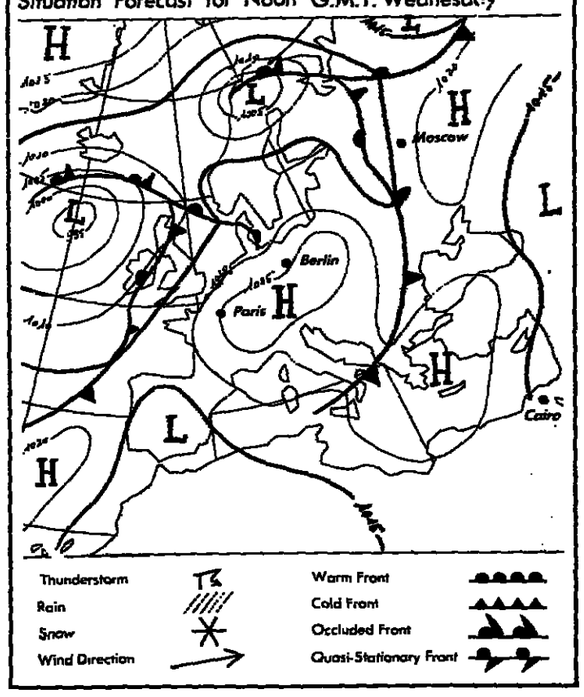
M	A	T		A	R	M	S			E	W	E	S	
E	C	H	O		L	E	A	P	S		S	H	I	P
S	T	E	P		B	A	N	A	L		C	I	N	E
H	O	S	E	D		M	I	T	I	G	A	T	E	D
	R	U	R	A	L		F	E	M	A	L	E		
		N	A	T	I	V	E		S	T	A	M	P	
A	N	N		A	M	I	S	S		S	T	A	I	D
C	O	E	D		A	N	T	I	C		E	N	C	E
H	A	V	E	N		E	D	G	A	R		S	A	W
	M	E	L	O	S		E	N	T	O	M	B		
		R	I	V	E	T	S		S	P	O	U	T	
M	U	S	C	O	V	I	T	E		E	N	R	O	L
A	R	E	A		E	M	I	L	E		E	D	D	Y
M	I	T	T		R	I	N	S	E		V	E	A	R
E	S	S	E		D	Y	E	R			N	Y	E	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny	MADRID	29	84	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Overcast	MIAMI	31	87	Sunny
ANKARA	-	-	NA	MILAN	25	77	Sunny
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny	MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	64	Sunny
BELGRADE	25	77	Overcast	MUNICH	16	61	Sunny
BERLIN	17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	28	82	Sunny
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Sunny
BUCHAREST	25	77	Sunny	OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Rain	PARIS	19	66	Overcast
CASABLANCA	25	77	Sunny	PRAGUE	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Sunny	SOFIA	23	73	Sunny
DUBLIN	20	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN	28	82	Sunny
FLORENCE	25	77	Hazy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Hazy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Cloudy	TUNIS	29	84	Sunny
HELSINKI	16	61	Showers	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
HOUSTON	-	-	NA	WARSAW	19	66	Rain
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	80	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	26	79	Cloudy				
LONDON	20	68	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Carter Told: 'Stand Up, Yell Shoo'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP) — Its collective tongue firmly in cheek, the Defenders of Wildlife have told President Carter that, if he encounters another rabbit trying to swim aboard his fishing canoe, he ought to "stand up, wave arms and yell 'Shoo.' "

Unveiling a "seven-point program to improve the government's sensitivity to wildlife and set the pace for enlightened, nonlethal policies on predators, including rabbits," the group urged that presidential canoes "be equipped with padded paddles to avoid injuring frightened, but otherwise harmless, rabbits."

The group made its suggestions after reports from White House aides — sometimes in a humorous vein — that Mr. Carter swung a paddle "for his life" against a menacing rabbit that dared to approach Canoe 1 when the president was fishing on a pond near his Georgia home last spring. Mr. Carter later said he splashed the rabbit, but that there had been no attack by either party.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIELY

ORXAB

NIGINN

YEARTT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____'____ ____ ____!

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALIAS LILAC PLENTY OPPOSE
Answer: Could be an unexpected get-together— A COLLISION

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA WHAT KIND OF A DAY IT WAS, SHE FORGOT TO GIVE ME A BATH!"

BOOKS

IN PLAIN RUSSIAN

Stories

By Vladimir Voinovich. Translated by Richard Lourie. Farrar Straus Giroux. 320 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Peter Osnos

THE FLOW of Russian prose published in the West in the last few years has been so great that all but the most devoted aficionados have undoubtedly lost track of what is really worth reading.

To simplify matters a bit, there are basically three categories of Soviet writers whose work is now available: dissident polemicists like Andrei Sakharov, Andrei Almarik and Vladimir Bukovsky; dissident novelists like Alexander Solzhenitsyn (although his "Gulag Archipelago" is nonfiction), Andrei Sinyevsky, or most recently, Alexander Zinoviev; and talented writers whose work gets published in Russia — writers like Yuri Trifonov, Valentin Rasputin, and various poets and playwrights.

Most of the dissenters have immigrated to the West, but they remain fundamentally Soviet in the way they write if not always in what they seek to say. No other people today are turning out so much material that makes its way into English, a distinctive tribute to the Soviet nation and Western curiosity about it.

Works by any of these authors and a number of others are well worth the trouble — and trouble it often is, since they tend to be complicated of mind and spirit. Presumably part of the challenge for us of Soviet literature is that we have to penetrate psyches very different from our own.

All of this is by way of introduction, for those who need it, to Vladimir Voinovich. He is one of the finest of contemporary Russian-language writers. Unlike most of the others, his main vehicle is humor. Voinovich is, for want of a better designation, a dissident, meaning that he was expelled in 1974 from the Writer's Union, is harassed and so on. But his problems stem as much from his support of other authors in trouble as from his own writing.

Voinovich stays on in Russia despite the difficulties of official isolation, and he continues to choose subjects that are for the most part more amusing and human than overtly political. What sets Voinovich apart from his colleagues of all persuasions on the contemporary Soviet scene is that he writes with deceptive and disarming simplicity. This should make his appeal to Westerners all the greater.

So far it has. Two of his books have already appeared in the U.S. — "The Life and Extraordinary Adventures of Private Ivan Chonkin," a very funny account of Soviet military life and "The Ivankiad," a satirical tale of Voinovich's battles with Moscow bureaucrats over an extra room for his apartment. Critics have spoken well of both, particularly "Chonkin."

Now comes "In Plain Russian," a collection of Voinovich's short stories, a novella and some open letters to Soviet officialdom. The first of the stories "What I Might Have Been," appeared in 1962 in Novy Mir, the leading Soviet literary journal. The most recent items are the letters written in 1976-77. Through the years Voinovich's style has remained recognizable, ranging across a spectrum from subtle to sardonic, usually in a voice that sounds like he is on the verge of a smile.

"What I Might Have Been" was denounced by a close aide to Nikita Khrushchev when it appeared in Novy Mir apparently because it portrayed Soviet workers in an unflattering light. It is about a construction supervisor who refuses to turn over a poorly finished project, in spite of a tyrannical party plan, and is punished as a result. The portrayal of sloth and petty deceit is superb.

Interestingly, when the story was first published, it was called "I Want to Be Honest," a title one Novy Mir editor felt would be easier to get past the censors. Voinovich has now restored the original title, "purely," he says in his foreword, "on aesthetic grounds."

"A Distance of Half a Kilometer" is a grim little piece about the death of a country ne'er-do-well, translator Richard Lourie nic puts it in an introduction: "I death . . . is as mundane as death can be (one minute Ochkin alive, living his shabby, unadm able life; the next moment h dead, his face in the soup) and we also feel the sting of reality person is no more."

"From an Exchange of Lette is the best of the stories — actu being what Russians call a *pove* novella. It concerns a hapl young soldier who strikes up a p pal relationship with an older wo an. She then ensnares him in a m riage which he lacks the fortitude undo. So he ends up living a mi able, wasted life in a godforsa village. Somehow Voinovich ma the dreary picture poignant — c ically said instead of depressing.

In fact, the common bond in t book is that most of the stories d with the least well-endowed — homely, lonely people with none the qualities of moral strength socialist zeal that would make th acceptable to Soviet literary m uls.

Each branch of Soviet literat has subheadings, of course. Pers al memoirists like Bukovsky Lev Kopelev, for instance, w too well to be regarded merely their political message. Voinov is a subcategory all his own, a di dent whose differences with the viet state on profound issues freedom have virtually nothing do with his revealing sketches frailty and the hard life in a gr country. If Solzhenitsyn can and trouble, Voinovich at his b can touch. And that makes h worthwhile also.

Peter Osnos, foreign editor of T Washington Post, is a former M cow correspondent.
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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more 1,400 bookstores throughout the United St Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutiv

FICTION

This Week		Last Week
1	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	1
2	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	2
3	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	3
4	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors	5
5	CLASS REUNION, by Rona Jaffe	6
6	SHIBUMI, by Trevanian	4
7	THE ISLAND, by Peter Benchley	8
8	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	7
9	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach	9
10	TINSEL, by William Goldman	—
11	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller	12
12	CHESAPEAKE, by James Michener	10
13	A WOMAN OF SUBSTANCE, by Barbara Taylor	11
14	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	14
15	GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub	13

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	1
2	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	2
3	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	3
4	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard J. Ruff	4
5	BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan	5
6	THE BRONX ZOO, by Sparky Lyle and Peter Golenbock	7
7	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas	6
8	THE WHITE ALBUM, by Joan Didion	9
9	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam	8
10	I'M DANCING AS FAST AS I CAN, by Barbara Gordon	12
11	MARTHA, by Winzola McLendon	—
12	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	10
13	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendon Smith	15
14	THE GREAT SHARK HUNT, by Hunter Thompson	—
15	TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Sirica	—

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South reached a shaky three no-trump contract. The hands do not fit well, and, after a club lead, he could see seven clear tricks.

A diamond finesse could provide an eighth, but the chance of making nine seemed remote. But he proceeded to take full advantage of a favorable lie of the opposing cards.

The lead of the unbid diamond suit would apparently help South, but it would actually damage his communications fatally if the defenders refrained from leading the suit again and attacked spades. In practice, West led a club, giving nothing away, and the jack won in dummy. A spade was ducked to West, who led another club, and the process was repeated with another spade duck and another club lead.

As South proceeded to demonstrate, the contract was then unbeatable against any defense. He made the key play of leading the heart nine from the dummy. East won with the queen, and returned the spade queen to drive out the ace, but was helpless when South led his last club to the ace in dummy.

He chose to throw a diamond making it easy for South to three tricks in that suit by fines after taking the heart, but it w have done him no good to the heart. The heart ace would have reduced him to four c and South would have finessed diamond ten and played a for an end play.

NORTH
♠765
♡A9876
◇3
♣AKQJ

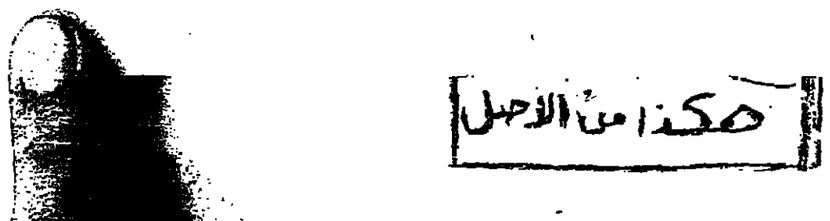
WEST (D)	EAST
♠KJ	♠Q1094
♡J1042	♡KQ3
◇9852	◇KJ76
♣982	♣105

SOUTH
♠A832
♡5
◇AQ104
♣7643

Both sides were vulnerable. The ding:

West	North	East	S
Pass	1♡	Pass	2♡
Pass	2♠	Pass	3♡
Pass	3♠	Pass	3N
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club nine.



حكذا من الاصل

مكذا من الاصل

ibbs Ousts Vilas as Borg ıbors to Defeat Stockton

YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI) — ıibbs, playing his patient game, wore down sixth-Guillermo Vilas, 6-3, 5-7, 7-ıst night to gain the quar-of the U.S. Open tennis ınships. Earlier, Bjorn Borg trouble before he managed ome Dick Stockton, 6-4, 1-5.

and Vilas exchanged long rallies for 3 hours and 10 minutes before a double fault by Vilas, the 1977 Open champion, gave Dibbs the key break in the second game of the fourth set.

The ninth-seeded Dibbs broke again in the fourth game and, in sharp contrast to the previous set when there were seven service breaks, he ran out the match.

Borg, who contends he cannot go through a major tournament without teetering on the brink, did just that against Stockton, dropping his service twice in the second set and going down a break in the third before rallying to win the tiebreak, 7-3.

"I'm very happy I survived this match," Borg said. "The difference was only a few points. If he wins the tiebreaker, you don't know what's going to happen.

"It was a very tough match. The third set was the most important. After he broke me in the first game I broke him back and that's when I got back in the match. It's the first match I've played against a guy who serves well."

Vitas Gerulaitis, pointing for a semifinal showdown with Borg, whom he calls the best player ever, had an easier time in winning his fourth round match from Jose-Luis Clerc, the No. 10 seed, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2.

The fourth-seeded Gerulaitis next meets Johan Kriek, who outlasted Yannick Noah, 6-3, 7-6, 4-6, 1-6, 6-4, in 3 ½ hours.

Moving on to the women's quarterfinals were Martina Navratilova, Virginia Wade, Evonne Goolagong Cawley and Billie Jean King.

The 35-year-old King easily disposed of Kathy May Teacher, 6-3, 6-0, and then stated that she is playing well enough to win here.

Navratilova, yet to lose a set, beat 10th-seeded Greer Stevens, 6-2, 6-2, Goolagong overcame Jeanne DuVall, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0, and Wade advanced when Regina Marsikova was forced to default after twisting an ankle in the first game.

Steeler Field Goal Overcomes Patriots

By Dave Brady

ORO, Mass., Sept. 4 (WP) ie Matt Bahr from Penn ıked a 41-yard field goal ınutes, 10 seconds elapsed me last night to give the h Steelers a 16-13 National League victory over the land Patriots.

an emotion-packed game, rryl Stingley, the partly l former Patriot wide coming back to Schaefer for the first time since he a spinal injury in an exhiıme against the Oakland h 1978.

pening game was a chalr the new Patriot coach, hardt, promoted when Fairbanks defected to the y of Colorado. Erhardt not l to face the defending Super Bowl champions in his debut but a sudden-death period as well.

The Patriots played with inspiration early, taking a 13-6 lead by halftime. But then they cooled off and the contest settled into a defensive struggle as the Steelers fought back to tie the score, 13-13 and force overtime.

The Steelers' defense stopped the Patriots cold in the extra period after New England received the kickoff. Then the Pittsburgh offense punched out the yards, mostly on runs by Franco Harirs and Sidney Thornton, starting in place of injured Rocky Bleier. Thornton ran 17 yards, Harris 11, then Terry Bradshaw flipped a swing pass to Thornton for six yards.

One more burst, two yards by Thoronton, set up Bahr's field goal. The Patriots called a timeout before he kicked, trying to increase the pressure, but it didn't bother him.

Thornton tied the score, 13-13, in regulation, when he caught a 21-yard touchdown pass from Bradshaw with 4:09 remaining. Bahr, who earlier missed a conversion, kicked the point after this time.

Bradshaw Injured

Bradhsaw left the game in the second quarter with a toe injury, but returned to start the third period and played the rest of the way.

The Patriots displayed a high intensity just before the kickoff. After they were introduced, they clustered near midfield before the whistle and pointed and waved well wishes to Stingley.

Allan Clark took the first kickoff, returned it 27 yards, and quarterback Steve Grogan passed 22 yards to tight end Russ Francis. Fullback Sam Cunningham pounded to the Pittsburgh four-yard line and Grogan went to Francis again, with a high pass caught with one hand in the end zone.

The Steelers retaliated after linebacker Jack Lambert intercepted a Grogan pass. Bradshaw riddled the New England pass defense and Thornton topped off a 49-yard push with a two-yard scoring thrust for his first touchdown as a pro.

In the second quarter, when Stingley was introduced to the crowd, the Steelers seemed to cool from standing around waiting for the lengthy ovation to end.

John Smith kicked 31-yard and 32-yard field goals for the Patriots for a 13-6 lead and that's the way it stood until Thornton and Bahr spoiled Erhardt's debut.

L Standings

IERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	1	0	0	1.000	9	7
d	0	1	0	.000	13	16
	0	1	0	.000	22	25
	0	1	0	.000	7	9
	0	1	0	.000	0	14

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	1	0	0	1.000	29	27
	1	0	0	1.000	25	22
	1	0	0	1.000	16	13
	0	1	0	.000	0	10

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	1	0	0	1.000	33	16
	1	0	0	1.000	24	17
	1	0	0	1.000	14	0
	1	0	0	1.000	10	0
	0	1	0	.000	16	33

TIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	1	0	0	1.000	23	17
	1	0	0	1.000	22	21
	0	1	0	.000	27	29
	0	1	0	.000	21	22
	0	1	0	.000	17	23

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	1	0	0	1.000	31	16
	1	0	0	1.000	28	22
	1	0	0	1.000	6	3
	0	1	0	.000	16	31
	0	1	0	.000	3	6

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	1	0	0	1.000	40	34
	0	1	0	.000	34	40
o	0	1	0	.000	22	28
	0	1	0	.000	17	24

Monday's Result
ı, New England 13 (ot)
Thursday's Game
at Denver
Sunday's Games
Buffalo
ittsburgh
ı Chicago
lew York Giants
vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee
at Detroit
at Baltimore
Kansas City
ı Francisco
ıls at New England
an Diego
ami
Monday's Game
iladelphia

FL Standings

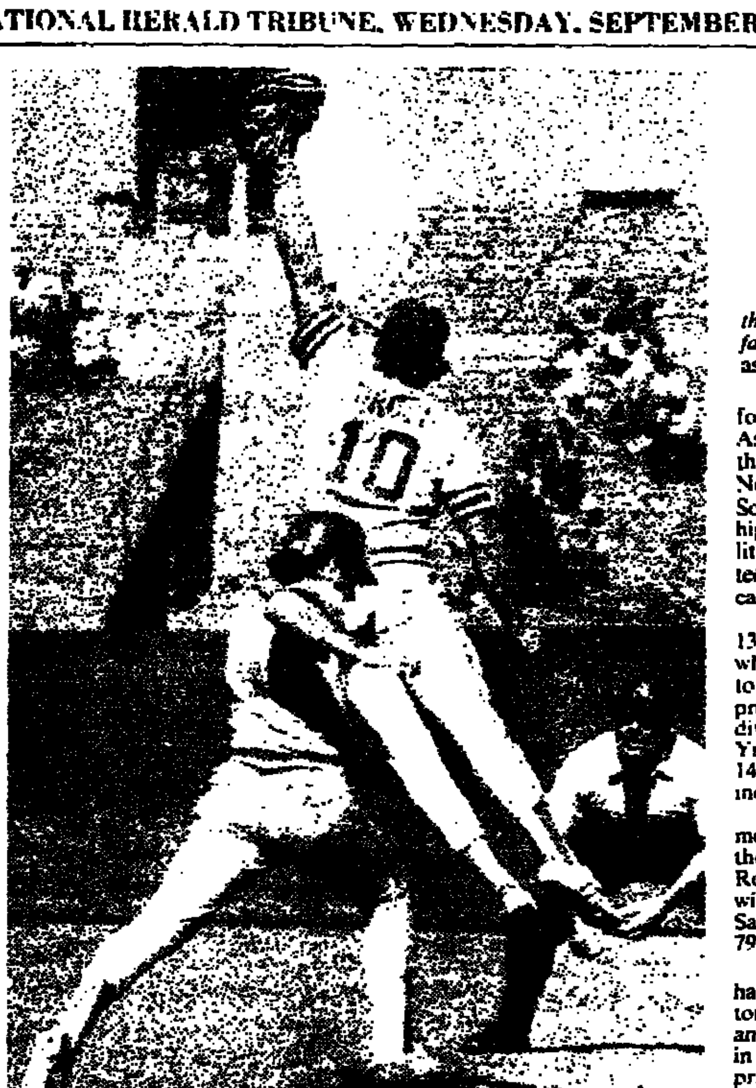
East

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
	4	3	0	8	136	116
	4	3	0	8	166	109
	3	4	1	7	172	167
	2	6	0	4	115	163

West

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
	6	0	2	14	258	104
	6	1	1	13	180	116
	5	3	0	10	136	135
	3	5	0	6	143	181
m	0	8	0	0	88	213

Monday's Results
Saskatchewan 11
Calgary 1
Ottawa 9
Tuesday's Game
Toronto



Paul Molitor of the Milwaukee Braves is safe at first as Wayne Gross of the Oakland A's fails to pull in a high throw.

Associated Press

The Soccer Scene

Little Things Mean a Lot

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Sept. 4 (IHT) — "He that condemneth small things shall fail by little and little." — Ecclesiastes.

Biblical authors may not have foreseen the modern contest on Astroturf, but they knew all about the risk of underestimation. The New York Cosmos and San Diego Sockers may have been looking to higher things, but fell in the end, by little and little, to a couple of the teeniest mites in the North American Soccer League.

Derek Possee is 5 feet 5 inches, 135 pounds and a nippy winger whose memories had been confined to 15 years' struggle to make his presence felt in the English second division. Ivan "John" Grnja is a Yugoslav forward who weighs in at 141 pounds but actually stands an inch shorter than Possee.

Mannikins they are, and by no means young ones. Yet, because of their goals, the Tampa Bay Rowdies and Vancouver Whitecaps will step into Giants Statium on Saturday to battle out Soccer Bowl-79.

Both Tampa Bay and Vancouver had to sweat out "tie-breaker" victories in semi-finals over New York and San Diego, victories eked out in extra time and scored by the unpronounceable Grnja for the Rowdies and the irrepressible Possee for the Whitecaps.

If ever they have grandchildren, and if the tradition holds, these are the goals they will wish to relate.

Possee in particular can say he dumped the multi-million-dollar team of Cosmos, though it may be truer to reflect that New York's mad player-power, its sacking of coach Eddie Firmani and its divided factions committed hara-kiri.

Meanwhile, Tampa Bay arrived in its second successive Soccer Bowl with the very first goal from a Yugoslav who arrived so late he wears the number 23 and had completed only a handful of games.

Giants Stadium, may, however, be a place for bigger frames and more familiar names: Tampa Bay, which must overcome a habit of not traveling too well and not playing its best on synthetic turf, will look to Oscar Fabbiani and Rodney Marsh to unlock the tightest defense in the NASL.

Fabbiani, an Argentine who travels as speedily on the pitch as he has widely off it, has a deadly appetite for goals, as his record of 25 in 26 games — the NASL top score — suggests. And Marsh, retiring on this game, has always responded to a stage, even though his reluctance in the bread-and-butter seasons in his prime in England deprived him of honors his cheeky and flamboyant skills deserved.

In Trim Form

Win or lose, there will be no greater entertainer in Giants Stadium than Marsh and, since he slimmed down 24 pounds for this last farewell season, his own hunger for a last professional success need not be questioned.

All around him will be organization, competition and aggression in the British manner. Organized from defense forward by English coaches, Gordon Jago of Tampa Bay and former England goalkeeper (or net-minder as the Americans would have it) Tony Waiters of Vancouver, it will be tight and compact.

That, perhaps, will not be enthusiastically received in the United States, yet it is proof that NASL soccer is ridding itself of gimmickry and moving toward the real world of professional competition. It is, also, as one has commented previously, properly representative of two franchises which have built sound and solid supports of 30,000 people apiece and which, moreover, have led the way in creating empathy within their own communities.

All the skill in the world, thrown together and packaged like show business, as the Cosmos are, is in the long run not going to rule the roost over those who come properly coached and playing as teams. This, in 1979, is the American lesson for the day.

Meanwhile, by way of Chicago and the NASL, travels a man whose fitness and availability could tomorrow night have a bearing on the higher competitive championship of European nations. France, one of the more attractive sides in the last World Cup, needs to win in Sweden if it is to stand any chance of qualifying for the European finals next year.

If Michel Platini and Dominique Rocheteau have benefited as two such sophisticated talents ought by their new club partnership at St. Etienne, then the French should score the goals, even against a defense as efficiently manned as the Swedes. However, the game finished all square at 2-2 in Paris a year ago and although Sweden has since lost its scoring touch, the return of Thomas Sjoberg, its World Cup striker, could upset France's own defense.

Some journey Sjoberg has just had. His form in Argentina led to a 10-month season in Saudi Arabia and then, to ensure that he could spend his oil money without interference from the Swedish tax authorities, Sjoberg had to stop off in the States for a further two months. This he idled away by earning more big money with the Chicago Sting.

Having seen the year out, he's now back in Sweden, back with Malmo, and presumably ready again to lead his country's forward line in patriotic search for success.

Finally, to tie up the American connection once more in a week that overlaps the NASL finale and the beginning of European international hostilities, another transatlantic goal-scorer, Trevor Francis, is experiencing some inconvenience back home in England.

By tomorrow, his tag as the one and only £1-million soccer star may be eliminated by the proposed transfer of midfielder Steve Daley from Wolves to Manchester City for a fee that, including taxes, could reach £1½ million. Crazy? That's for sure. . .but back to Francis.

He returned after scoring almost a goal a game for the Detroit Express with a groin strain. Brian Clough, Nottingham Forest's unconventional manager, promptly told him: No pay until you are fit to play for Forest. Two weeks later, Francis has still to recover and qualify for the reported £1,000 a week Nottingham pays him.

The players' union is challenging the club's right to deprive its player of salary, even for an injury sustained while earning huge rewards in Detroit.

When Francis' goals start flowing sweetly again for Forest, no doubt the pecuniary irritations will be settled. Meanwhile, curious isn't it that a Swede who defects for a whole year in which his club, Malmo, lose the European Cup final without scoring is welcomed back with open arms, whereas an Englishman who moonlights for a summer after scoring the winning goal in that European final returns chastised.

Thank heavens the England-America summer "loan" system has, temporarily at least, been abandoned from now on.

Yankees, Behind Guidry, Outlast Red Sox

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 — Oscar Gamble and Bobby Murcer hit two-run homers to help Ron Guidry register his ninth consecutive victory yesterday as the New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox, 10-6.

Guidry (15-7) pitched 7 2-3 innings, allowing nine hits while striking out six and walking one before being replaced by Ron Davis. Dennis Eckersley, Boston's starter, saw his record drop to 16-9 as he lasted just 1 2-3 innings, allowing four runs on four hits.

After Willie Randolph walked in the first inning, Gamble followed with his 13th homer and fifth as a Yankee to give New York a 2-0 lead. Jim Rice hit his 34th homer in the second inning before Jim Spencer singled to open the Yankee half of the second. Murcer followed Spencer's hit with his sixth homer, giving the Yankees a 4-1 lead.

Brewers 6, A's 3

In Oakland, Calif., Gorman Thomas hit his 38th home run of the season, tops in the American League to lead Milwaukee over Oakland, 6-3. Jim Slaton (13-8) allowed six hits, struck out two and walked none before needing help from Jerry Augustine in the eighth. Milwaukee recorded its 17th victory in its last 23 games and stopped Oakland's three-game winning streak.

Orioles 2, Blue Jays 1

Orioles 5, Blue Jays 1

In Baltimore, Mike Flanagan pitched a seven-hitter to become the first 20-game-winner in the major leagues as the Orioles recorded a 5-1 victory and a double-header sweep over the Toronto Blue Jays.

In the opener, Eddie Murray's 11th-inning single with the bases filled produced a 2-1 victory.

Flanagan (20-7) received all the help he needed when Baltimore struck for four runs in the second inning. Flanagan registered his 15th complete game while becoming the eighth Oriole pitcher to post a 20-victory season. The left-hander has won 10 of his last 11 decisions.

Angels 6, White Sox 5

In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor hit a three-run homer in the first inning and Bobby Grich homered in the fourth, leading California to a 6-5 victory over Chicago. Nolan Ryan (14-11) with relief help from rookie Mark Clear, Dave LaRoche and John Montague, recorded only his second victory since he pitched a one-hitter against New York on July 13.

Royals 1, Twins 0

In Bloomington, Minn., Dennis Leonard pitched a four-hitter and U.L. Washington singled home the game's only run in the eighth as Kansas City edged Minnesota, 1-0, and kept pace with California in the American League West.

Rangers 4, Mariners 1

In Seattle, home runs by Bump Wills, Willie Montanez and Greg Mahlberg powered Texas to a 4-1 victory over Seattle.

Indians 4, Tigers 3

In Cleveland, Mike Hargrove led off the fifth inning with a home run, breaking a 3-3 tie and giving Cleveland a 4-3 victory over Detroit. Rick Wise (14-7) scattered five hits, including Ron LeFlore's two-run homer that tied the game in the top of the fifth. Jack Morris (13-6) took the loss.

Dodgers 1, Astros 0

In the National League, at Houston, Jerry Reuss pitched a two-hitter and Joe Ferguson's single in the seventh inning drove in the run that gave Los Angeles a 1-0 decision over Houston, dropping the Astros out of first place in the National League West.

Phillies 2, Pirates 0

Pirates 7, Phillies 3

In Pittsburgh, Dale Berra drove in three runs and Jim Rooker got his 100th career victory as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia, 7-3, and split their doubleheader. Steve Carlton and Tug McGraw combined on a one-hitter to lead Philadelphia to a 2-0 first-game victory that halted a six-game Pittsburgh winning streak.

Cardinals 2, Cubs 1

In Chicago, rookie right-hander John Fulgham pitched a five-hitter and St. Louis made it four successive victories with a 2-1 decision over Chicago. Fulgham (8-4) recorded his fourth straight triumph.

Reds 6, Braves 5

In Atlanta, a run-scoring single by Dave Collins in the eighth inning gave Cincinnati a 6-5 triumph over Atlanta as Gene Garber set a major league record for most losses by a relief pitcher in a season: 15. This erased the record of 14 held by many pitchers, the latest Mike Marshall of Los Angeles in 1975.

Expos 7, Mets 2

Expos 6, Mets 5

In Montreal, Rodney Scott squirmed out of a rundown play between second and third base with the help of a wild throw by second baseman Doug Flynn and came around to score in the 10th inning to give Montreal a 6-5 victory over New York and a sweep of their doubleheader. Montreal won the opener, 7-2, as Gary Carter and Andre Dawson hit two-run homers and Bill Lee and Stan Bahnsen pitched a six-hitter.

Padres 3, Giants 0

In San Diego, Dan Briggs singled and tripled and scored a pair of runs and Gaylord Perry pitched seven shutout innings before yielding to a relief pitcher as San Diego blanked San Francisco, 3-0.

Major League Leaders

BATTING
(based on 375 at bats)
NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Hernandez, StL	134	518	97	179	.346
Templeton, StL	128	560	91	182	.325
Horner, Atl	97	367	51	123	.318
Griffey, Cin	95	380	62	120	.316
Garvey, LA	137	560	79	174	.311
Matthews, Atl	135	549	85	171	.311
Winfield, SD	136	512	80	158	.309
Rose, Phil	138	525	73	161	.307
Knight, Cin	128	470	54	144	.306
Parrish, Mtl	121	425	63	130	.306

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lynn, Bos	127	458	101	157	.343
Brett, KC	134	558	104	185	.332
Lezcano, Mil	120	426	75	141	.331
Downing, Cal	125	435	78	143	.329
Rice, Bos	133	525	101	172	.328
Oliver, Tex	118	431	62	139	.323
Bochte, Sea	128	472	69	152	.322
Kemp, Det	120	457	81	147	.322
Molitor, Mil	121	499	76	158	.317
Landreaux, Minn	131	488	72	153	.314

HOME RUNS

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Kingman, Chi and Schmidt, Phil 42; Lopes, LA and Winfield, SD 28; Stargell, Pitt and Clark, SF 26.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Thomas, Mil 38; Lynn, Bos 36; Rice, Bos 34; Singleton, Balt and Baylor, Cal 32.

RUNS BATTED IN

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Winfield, SD 98; Kingman, Chi and Schmidt, Phil 97; Hernandez, StL 94; Garvey, LA 88.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Baylor, Cal 123; Lynn, Bos 107; Rice, Bos 106; Thomas, Mil 105; Singleton, Balt 102.

STOLEN BASES

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Moreno, Pitt 61; North, SF 51; Lopes, LA 41; Taveras, NY 39; Cabell, Hou and Scott, StL 32.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — LeFlore, Det and Wilson, KC 66; Cruz, Sea 37; Wills, Tex 35; Bonds, Clev 31.

PITCHING VICTORIES

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Niekro, Hou 18-9; Niekro, Atl 17-18; Reuschel, Chi 16-8; Richard, Hou 15-12; LaCoss, Cin 14-6; Lee, Mtl 14-10; Carlton, Phil 14-11.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Flanagan, Balt 20-7; John, NY 18-6; Koosman, Minn 17-11; Eckersley, Bos 16-9; Guidry, NY 15-7.

EARNED RUN AVERAGE
(based on 126 innings pitched)

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Rogers, Mtl 2.79; Hume, Cin 2.82; Richard, Hou and Hooton, LA 2.93; Niekro, Hou 2.97.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Marshall, Minn 2.60; Guidry, NY 2.84; John, NY 2.96; Palmer, Balt 3.05; Eckersley, Bos 3.08.

STRIKEOUTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Richard, Hou 249; Carlton, Phil 171; Niekro, Atl 170; Blyleven, Pitt 153; Perry, SD 139.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Ryan, Cal 187; Flanagan, Balt 164; Guidry, NY 161; Jenkins, Tex 142; Koosman, Minn 131.

SAVES

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Sutter, Chi 35; Tekulve, Pitt 25; Garber, Atl 22; Sambito, Hou 17; Bair, Cin 14.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Marshall, Minn 29; Kern, Tex 23; Monge, Clev 17; Stanhouse, Balt and Lopez, Det 16.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	90	46	.662	—
Milwaukee	83	56	.597	8½
Boston	78	56	.582	11
New York	74	60	.552	15
Detroit	73	65	.529	18
Cleveland	70	68	.507	21
Toronto	44	94	.319	47

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	75	63	.543	—
Kansas City	73	64	.533	1½
Minnesota	70	66	.515	4
Texas	67	71	.486	8
Chicago	59	77	.434	15
Seattle	58	81	.417	17½
Oakland	46	93	.331	29½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	87	55	.599	—
Montreal	76	54	.585	2½
St. Louis	73	61	.545	7½
Chicago	71	63	.530	9½
Philadelphia	69	68	.504	13
New York	53	81	.396	27½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	78	60	.565	—
Houston	77	60	.562	½
Los Angeles	65	72	.474	12½
San Francisco	60	78	.435	18
San Diego	58	80	.420	20
Atlanta	53	83	.390	24

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 000 120 000—3 5 1
Cleveland 020 110 00x—4 8 0

Morris and Parrish; Wise and Hassey. W—Wise, 14-7. L—Morris, 13-6. HRs—Detroit, LeFlore (4). Cleveland, Thornton (23), Hargrove (10).

First Game
Toronto 001 000 000 00—1 6 1
Baltimore 001 000 000 01—2 8 0
(11 innings)

T.Underwood, Buskey (11) and Cerone; Stone, T.Martinez (11) and Dempsey. W—T.Martinez, 9-2. L—Buskey, 6-7. HR—Toronto, Cerone (6).

Second Game
Toronto 001 000 000—1 7 0
Baltimore 040 000 01x—5 8 1

Lemanczyk, Moore (2) and Davis; Flanagan and Skaggs. W—Flanagan, 20-7. L—Lemanczyk, 8-10. HR—Baltimore, Kelly (6).

Boston 011 000 121— 6 10 1
New York 220 002 04x—10 12 0

Eckersley, Finch (2), Burgmeier (6), Remmerswaal (8), Campbell (8) and Allenson; O'Berry (7); Guidry, Davis (8) and Gulden. W—Guidry, 15-7. L—Eckersley, 16-9. HRs—Boston, Rice (34), Hobson (23). New York, Gamble (13), Murcer (6).

Chicago 000 111 200—5 7 1
California 300 111 00x—6 9 1

Baumgarten, Scarbery (7), Farmer (8) and May, Colbern (7); Ryan, Clear (7), LaRoche (9), Montague (9) and Downing. W—Ryan, 14-11. L—Baumgarten, 12-8. HRs—Chicago, Bell (4). California, Baylor (32), Grich (27).

Milwaukee 102 000 201—6 10 0
Oakland 000 200 010—3 6 1

Slaton, Augustine (8) and Moore; Norris, Todd (7), Minetto (9), Heaverlo (9) and Newman. W—Slaton, 13-8. L—Norris, 5-7. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (38).

Kansas City 000 000 010—1 7 0
Minnesota 000 000 000—0 4 0

Leonard and Porter; Zahn and Wynegar, Bergmann (9). W—Leonard, 11-9. L—Zahn, 10-6.

Texas 110 000 101—4 11 3
Seattle 000 001 000—1 7 1

Medich, Kern (6) and Mahlberg; F.Bannister, McLaughlin (7) and Stinson. W—Medich, 7-6. L—F.Bannister, 7-14. HRs—Texas, Wills (5), Montanez (4), Mahlberg (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game
Philadelphia 000 010 010—2 8 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 1 0

Carlton, McGraw (8) and McCarver, Boone (8); Blyleven, Romo (7) and Nicosia, Ott (7). W—Carlton, 14-11. L—Blyleven, 11-5.

Second Game
Philadelphia 001 000 101—3 9 2
Pittsburgh 010 040 02x—7 9 0

Lerch, Eastwick (5), Bird (7), Reed (8) and Boone; Rooker, Tekulve (7) and Nicosia. W—Rooker, 3-6. L—Lerch, 7-12. HRs—Philadelphia, Rose (4). Pittsburgh, Berra (3).

First Game
New York 200 000 000—2 6 1
Montreal 310 000 21x—7 13 1

Burris, Hausman (7) and Trevino; Lee, Bahnsen (6) and Carter. W—Lee, 14-10. L—Burris, 0-2. HRs—Montreal, Carter (19), Dawson (21).

Second Game
New York 000 001 400 0—5 8 2
Montreal 120 020 000 1—6 7 2
(10 innings)

Berenguer, Glynn (7), Allen (8) and Trevino; Sanderson, Fryman (7), Sosa (7), Atkinson (10) and Dyer, Carter (8). W—Atkinson, 1-0. L—Allen, 4-8.

St. Louis 011 000 000—2 7 1
Chicago 000 000 001—1 5 1

Fulgham and Simmons; Lamp, Tidrow (9) and Blackwell, Kimm (9). W—Fulgham, 8-4. L—Lamp, 10-8.

Cincinnati 003 000 210—6 11 3
Atlanta 000 220 100—5 11 3

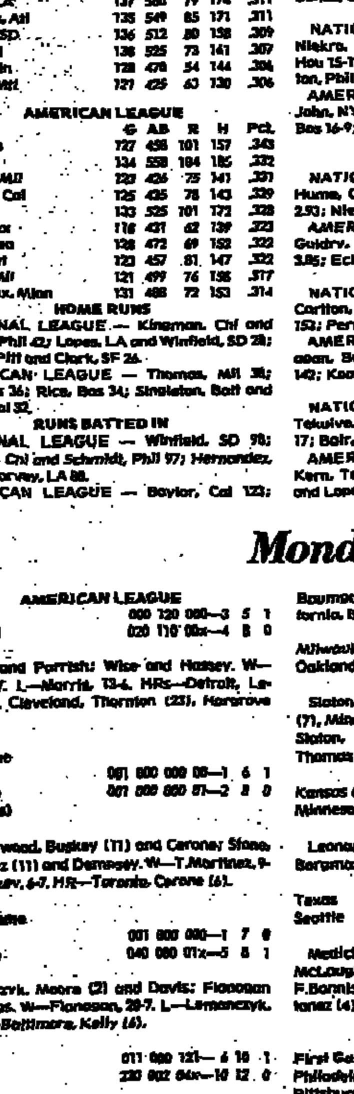
Bonham, Soto (5), Bair (6), Hume (8) and Bench; Matula, Bradford (7), Garber (8) and Nolan. W—Bair, 10-6. L—Garber, 6-15. HR—Cincinnati, Foster (24).

Los Angeles 000 000 100—1 5 0
Houston 000 000 000—0 2 0

Reuss and Oates, Yeager (7); J.Niekro and Pujols. W—Reuss, 5-12. L—J.Niekro, 18-9.

San Francisco 000 000 000—0 9 0
San Diego 100 101 00x—3 5 1

Whitson, Minton (7) and Littlejohn; Perry, Rasmussen (8) and Fahey. W—Perry, 12-11. L—Whitson, 6-9.



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Observer

Plans for the '80s

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A no-nonsense letter from the National Academy of National Academies puts the question crisply: "The 1980s will be here before you know it. What should America do about it?"

They have asked the right man. If there is one thing I have firm convictions about, it is what this country should do in the 1980s. The first thing it should do is reduce output of no-nonsense letters, as well as no-nonsense executives and no-nonsense politicians. Look where all this no-nonsense nonsense has got us in the 1970s. In a nonsensical pickle, that's where.

Baker

I say let's cut out the no-nonsense in the 1980s. While we're at it we should also cut out the habit of letting computers and desks write letters to living human beings.

Just yesterday I had a letter from the desk of Wilmer Bainbridge urging me to subscribe to a 12-month course in home insulation. This letter was written by a computer, which apparently serves as amanuensis for Bainbridge's desk. Why can't Bainbridge's desk write its own letters? Why doesn't Bainbridge's desk fire Bainbridge and cut expenses?

Better yet, why don't we fire all three of them in the 1980s and restore the peace of mind that my grandmother, rest her soul, knew in the halcyon days of William Howard Taft? She lived to a splendid old age, my grandmother, in large part because she never absorbed the shock of receiving a letter written by a machine at the behest of furniture.

While the 1980s are about it, they ought to give us a tomato shaped like a hamburger. In the 1970s, tomato science produced the square tomato, which can not only be easily packed in a cardboard box but also tastes like one. If hamburgers are going to be too expensive for the hamburger classes, let's at least give them a tomato that looks like a hamburger. A little laboratory work might even make it possible to produce it in six flavors — strawberry, raspberry, cherry, orange, fish stick and fried chicken.

And what about the car? Is fuel efficiency really what we need most desperately? I say what we really need is a car that can be shot when it breaks down.

Grandmother didn't make it to 97 by having her horse towed in for $267 worth of repairs every time it broke down. She called one of her sons, who shot it, then had him get into the traces and haul her home in the buggy. As she passed Locomobile owners waiting to have their ailing cars towed to the garage, she had a good laugh and stayed young at heart by shouting, "Next time get a son!"

* * *

There is plenty medicine can do in the 1980s, but nothing would help more than moving ahead with head transplants. The possibilities here are revolutionary. The sex-change operation, so commonplace in the 1970s, would become obsolete, since males who wanted to become females could simply arrange to exchange heads with females who wanted to be males.

It would also end many of the present inconveniences of the presidential system. By exchanging heads with his predecessor, a newly elected president would no longer have to wait for the outgoing president to clear out his clothes closets before moving into the White House.

Finally, let's use the miracle of the computer to solve the crime problem and end violence on the streets. Every law-abiding citizen would be required to register for victimization, much as young men used to register for military drafts.

Every 10 days the computer would select at random victims required to be robbed by legalized criminals registered with a Federal Bureau of Thugs, Burglars and Knuckle-Duster Artists. When your number came up, you would receive notification as follows: "Greetings. You have been selected to be robbed by Maxwell Abercrombie of $37 in cash and your wristwatch. Please forward this loot to the Bureau for nonviolent transfer to your assailant within three days, or Abercrombie will be authorized to use his own methods of collection.

The government, of course, would tax Abercrombie's revenue, and also charge him an annual license fee. Some things will not change in the 1980s.

The Keepers of the Disco Doors

'I Feel Like I'm Casting a Show Every Night'

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT) — There are any number of people around who wonder just who in the heck they think they are, those men standing out there, able to make or break an evening with a word or a wave.

Those men, the biggies in the field, know full well who they are, and if you want to call them doormen, go ahead. They've been called a lot worse, depending on whether they let you in or kept you out. The fact of the matter is that they aren't around to open and close doors; they're around to decide whether the door is going to open at all for you, and you, and you.

Who, indeed, are they, the guardians of the portals of the currently chic discotheques? Are they real or do they, as some contend, emerge full-blown at night and fade into nothing at dawn?

Reality

To start with, they're real. It's real to be brought up on a Kansas farm and attend the University of Kansas. That's Stephen Miller, who stands guard at New York, New York. And who can deny the reality of a Brooklyn childhood and political science and history majors at the State University in Albany? Not Marc Benecke at Studio 54, who says that's part of his past. And is it not very real and very American for a Scarsdale boy, educated at Trinity-Pawling school and the University of Arizona, to become the doorman at Xenon? Charles Yancy fills that bill, and to go one even better, he says that his father, a Wall Street executive, doesn't mind a bit.

Jimmy Jackson, who was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., 29 years ago, was in cabinetmaking, machines, trucking and mass mailings before he found his nirvana. Other people call it Metropolis, the midtown roller disco. Jackson presides, standing or sitting on a stool, just outside the skating area, casting one eye on would-be entrants and the other on the dervishes already doing their thing.

"It's more than a job, it's almost like home," he said. "It's fantasy, it's letting it all out, there's something spiritual in it."

Jackson is, as one might guess, a skater himself, devoted, impassioned. He often skates five or six hours in the afternoon, before the disco opens at 7 p.m. And at the end of the evening, he frequently puts on his skates and joins the dwindling crowd. Occasionally, skating round and round, he welcomes the dawn alone.

His criterion for admission is simple — carry a pair of skates. It isn't the only standard, but it's the important one. The disco does not rent skates and is, apparently, not interested in spectators, whether or not they come clutching the $7 admission fee. Jackson is given, he said, a free hand on admission decisions.

Charles Yancy works at Xenon five days a week, from 10 p.m., to 4 or 4:30 a.m. He usually stays later because he likes to dance, have a drink, play a little and "look around and see what I created — every night it's different."

Yancy, who is 29, chose his current work because he thought night work would enable him to pursue his ultimate goal — making movies. But as yet it hasn't worked that way.

Still, it doesn't matter because, for the time being, life at Xenon seems to be sufficiently fascinating.

"Sometimes I love it and sometimes I hate it, especially when it gets so crazy outside, with crowds screaming your name," he said.

Preferences

Yancy said that card holders get admission preference (the up-to-$300-a-year dues also entitle them to a discount on the $14-a-person admission fee), and after that, it's up to him.

"I feel like I'm casting a show every night," he said. "My job is to create something. It's really fun. You get the Europeans, the Americans with suits and ties, the young kids in their Fioruccis, a percentage of gays and punks, I try to mix it up. I come inside every once in a while to see how it's going and what we need."

What's never needed is anyone who stands outside the door and says "how do you get into this joint anyway?"

Yancy doesn't deny that the rich, glamorous and famous have a somewhat easier time getting in than unknowns but, he said, "when a nice young couple want to get in to dance, drink and have a nice time, I like doing it, if I can."

Marc Benecke, perhaps the most famous, or infamous, doorman of them all, says that he, too, tries to let in pleasant unknowns, and that it isn't necessary to dress like a Martian to get his nod of approval. There are thousands of rejects who would take that with several grains of salt, but Benecke said that it all depends on the mix inside or, as he puts it, "the chemistry — Brooks Brothers, lawyers, doctors, the crazy, funky and wild, and the celebrities."

"Everyone wants to get into the Studio," he said. "People even stop me on the street, and I tell them if you want to come by, fine, but I can't guarantee anything. But when they get to the door, I try to tell them right away whether or not they'll get in."

What about the people who can't even push themselves as far as the door? Benecke and his colleague, Bob Sheridan (who attended the University of Rhode Island) occasionally stand on a fire hydrant and look over the prospects.

United Press Inter

Clayton Moore, known to a generation of television wat as the Lone Ranger, unveils his new court-approved face-c ing in Louisville, Ky. Moore, 64, lost the first round of a battle when a California court told him he could make per appearances only if he wore a covering other than the fa Lone Ranger mask. So he donned sunglasses, saying the Ranger believes in "law and order," but said he would ap

PEOPLE: *Philadelphia's Mayor Growls at Dog Story*

Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo is growling about a published report implying a city official scheduled a business trip to California so he could pick up a puppy the mayor had bought. "It's the cheapest cheap shot of my life," the mayor said of a Philadelphia Journal article published Thursday under a headline that read, "Rizzo's Dog Cost You $$$$." Rizzo said he bought the dog from a woman in Hawthorne, Calif., and had city aviation director Donald Angell bring it back with him on a July business trip to Los Angeles that had been planned long before. City Controller Eugene Cliett says he is trying to verify the business trip.

* * *

A U.S.-trained neurobiologist, **Rita Levi Montalcini**, has been awarded Italy's prestigious St. Vincent Prize for medical science. Prof. Montalcini, now director of the Cell Biology Laboratory in Rome, was cited for her research at ington University in St. Loui jury noted her "contribution ology research in the most o way without interruption 1948 . . . on growth and m tion of the nervous tiss mammals." The award carrie million-lira ($30,000) prize.

* * *

In Buenos Aires, the Arg poet and author **Jorge Luis B** has undergone surgery to rem benign tumor from his pr gland, sources at the hospital he was treated said. Borges, was 80 last week, was in gooc dition and resting after the c tion, but was not allowed to visitors, they said. The *author, famous for his short s* and his nonconformist poetry, garded by many as the greate ing Spanish-language writer.

—SAMUEL JUS

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